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The youth and students' torchlight procession was held in October 2015 in celebration of the 70<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.



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**Front Cover: Mirae Shop,  
favourite of the public**

*Photo by Ri Song Ik*



**Back Cover: Singye  
Stream of Mt. Kumgang in  
summer**

*Photo by Kim Jin Ho*

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## **The Flames of National Resistance Flare**

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# Self-development in Korea Yesterday and Today

**T**HE REVOLUTION CAN NEVER BE exported or imported. If one chooses a road of living at other's expense, one may find it easy to make one's living for the time being and feel one's burden and pain lessened. But if one is indebted to others, one may have to sell off his mind and dignity, and be reduced to slavery in the long run.

This is the fighting spirit of self-reliance the Korean people learned from Kim Il Sung, the eternal President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and founder of the Workers' Party of Korea. This spirit serves as eternal lifeline of the Korean revolution.

## The Origin—Spirit of Making Yongil Bombs

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was at its height in the first half of the 1930s. At that time arsenals were founded in the guerrilla bases. Originally, they were smithies. In the early days several people made small weapons as spears and swords, heating the charcoal-fired furnace with bellows. Although they had no lathe, drilling machine, shaping machine or milling machine, the guerrillas manufactured bombs, pistols, rifles, bullets and gunpowder on their own. There was an unavoidable momentum for the practice.

At the outset of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Korea had no rifles, to say nothing of a regular army. It went without saying that state backing was impossible as it was ruined owing to the Japanese imperialists' military occupation (1905–1945). There were some guns used by the Righteous Volunteers or the Independence Army, but all of them were outdated and rusted. On one occasion some Koreans in Jiandao asked a neighbouring country to build a hand-grenade factory in a guerrilla base. The request came from their thought that they could depend on the neighbouring country which had carried out a revolution before any others. But there was no reply from the country.

Commander Kim Il Sung who was leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle was convinced once again that in the struggle for independence the Korean people should follow the road of self-reliance, and held fast to the principle of accomplishing the

Korean revolution by the effort of Koreans themselves. He invented a method of making gunpowder and ensured short courses on making bombs were held in every guerrilla zone. In those days he said that one can do whatever one is determined to do. (His instruction served as an important guideline in enlisting the creative strength of the Korean people in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in the later years of the Korean revolution and construction after the country's liberation.)

True to his instruction weapons-repair works at different counties including Wangqing, Helong, Yanji and Hunchun made several kinds of bombs in bulk whose power was amazing. The enemy in the Yanji area was so shocked by the bombs that they called them "Yongil bombs." Hence they were widely known as Yongil bomb.

The guerillas repaired different kinds of weapons at the arsenals in the forest with no more than axes, saws, hammers, pliers and files. The echo of self-reliance reverberated through the guerrilla bases in the Mt. Paektu area in the second half of the 1930s. The guerrillas organized sewing teams to make their uniforms themselves and set up hospitals to treat the wounded and other patients. They made medical appliances by themselves like scalpels and pincers, and solved food problems as well.

President Kim Il Sung wrote in his reminiscences *"With the Century"* as follows:

**"...If the Korean communists, from the early days, had not thought solely of relying on themselves, but remained captive to an illusion of help from communists in other countries, and if they had not cherished the unshakable belief that relying on themselves was the only way to survive and to revive Korea, the arsenals would never have sprung into being in the guerrilla zones, and such powerful weapons as wooden guns and Yongil bombs would never have been produced...."**

...

**"Self-reliance was the slogan which most correctly reflected the people's aspiration and the demand to liberate the country by enlisting the nation's own independent efforts and its own strength. It was no accident that people quickly accepted this slogan, transforming smithies into arsenals and building new weap-**

► **ons-repair works in all sorts of places.**

**“Self-reliance and fortitude was the basic spirit underlying not only munitions manufacture and repair but every aspect of the anti-Japanese revolution; it was the criterion by which to measure one’s loyalty to the revolution. We did not regard any man who was not self-reliant and did not strive hard as a true revolutionary, no matter how ardent his patriotism, or how committed he might be to communist ideology, because self-reliance was the key to success in the revolution.”**

The spirit of self-reliance displayed in the battlefields of the anti-Japanese warfare was later named after the spirit of making Yongil bombs which was deeply implanted in the mind of the rising generations. The torch of self-reliance kindled by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners inspired the Korean people to turn out in the struggle to build a new Korea after the country’s liberation and establish a socialist system at the speed of Chollima (a legendary horse galloping 400 km a day).

### **Succession—Revolutionary Spirit of Kunjari**

On June 25, 1950 the US imperialists started the Korean war. It was five years after Korea’s liberation from the Japanese imperialists’ military occupation and two years after the birth of the DPRK. During the period the Korean people enjoyed genuine life and happiness to the full. So they, holding aloft the slogan “Everything for victory in the war!” set forth by Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army Kim Il Sung, turned out as one to the sacred war against the aggressors who were attempting to trample down the cradle of their life. Among of them were workers in the munitions factory in Kunja-ri. They carved the slogan “Long live Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung!” on the wall of a cave where they worked, and devoted their all to the war-time production of weapons.

*When our soldiers shoot a bullet, then we should send them a hundred bullets; and when we keep our arsenal powerful, our soldiers will be fearless of any enemy*—this was the belief of the workers in Kunja-ri.

The Kunja-ri workers struggled day and night, having meals by their machines, to step up munitions production. Wringing out clothes and shoes wet with water dripping from the ceiling they did not halt production. They worked against time, operating several machines each, up to six in a shift.

When the electricity supply suspended, they manually operated presses by pulling the belt with the help of torch. They produced accessories by polishing them even with the cloth torn from their clothes.

Amidst the vigorous struggle to ensure the war-time production with their own efforts, a college was founded at the factory, the first of its kind in Korea. The workers in Kunja-ri kindled the flames of technical innovation with the knowledge they had learned in the college. So they broke an established conception. An example is the production of gunstocks with the wood which is easily available in Korea. When the country was suffering severe trials during the strategic temporary retreat in the war they blocked the entrance of the cave, and assembled 750 items of arms to be sent to the front in six days, so as to implement the Supreme Commander’s urgent order.

The revolutionary spirit in the 1950s displayed by the Kunja-ri workers is run through with the spirit of regarding the orders and instructions of the Party and the leader as absolute and implementing them without any condition, the ardent love for their country and people and burning hatred against the enemy, and the unyielding fighting mettle of braving manifold difficulties and trials with their own strength. Now the Korean people take this spirit as valuable ideological and spiritual wealth.

### **Key to All Blessings— Self-development-first Principle**

Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the Workers’ Party of Korea, said:

**“The principle of giving priority to self-development should be maintained in building a thriving socialist country. Worship of big countries and dependence on foreign forces is the road to national ruin; self-development alone is the road to sustaining the dignity of our country and our nation and to paving a broad avenue for the revolution and construction.”**

Recently the hostile forces’ schemes to isolate and stifle socialist Korea have reached the extreme. The US imperialists and their puppet south Korean regime staged largest-ever war drills for invasion of the DPRK, aiming at trampling upon its supreme dignity and overthrowing its social system. On the other hand, an unlawful “resolution on sanctions” against the DPRK was fabricated by the hostile forces led by the US. But, contrary to the intention, all those schemes made the Korean people exert ►

► their efforts thousand-fold.

The revolution and construction in Korea has been conducted amidst constant threat of the imperialists and their acts of war provocation. But the Korean people have turned misfortunes into blessings by relying on their strength, cherishing the spirit of making Yongil bombs, the spirit of Kunjari, in their mind. In the spirit of Chollima they completed socialist industrialization, although the imperialists argued that Korea would not be able to rise up on their feet even in 100 years, and when the chauvinists forced the country to enter the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the Korean people reacted to it with the construction of an independent national economy. In the course of this they produced tractors and vehicles by themselves and erected a number of monumental edifices including the West Sea Barrage with their own efforts.

In the days of building socialism by themselves, not with the help of others, the Korean people were convinced that self-reliance guarantees the country's eternal development and prosperity. They adopt the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude as the mode of struggle to embody the self-development-first principle, and the faith in self-development as outlook on their life.

Today they are building socialist Korea relying on the unlimited strength of self-development. They are

putting satellites of their own make into orbit. Homemade planes are flying in the sky and subway cars of the Korean make are running under the ground. All the sectors and units of the national economy are holding aloft the banner of domestic production. A number of foodstuff factories are upgrading production processes and increasing the variety of their products. Notably, *Unhasu*- and *Pomhyanggi*-brand cosmetics are reaching the peak of the cosmetics industry. The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex erected an oxygen-blast furnace which is based on domestic resources and raw materials, using coke no longer; the Pyongyang Catfish Farm was transformed into a modern one furnished with inflated-feed production equipment of the Korean style; and the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill laid an original process of satchel cloth production.

It is the reality of Korea that its appearance changes from day to night, from morning to evening. The Korean people who are confident of the validity and victory of their cause believe that no force can break their faith invariably to advance along the road of independence, Songun and socialism under the banner of self-reliance, no matter how the US and other imperialists may clamour for sanctions.

*An Chol Ho*

### **The West Sea Barrage.**







Some machines and equipment the Koreans manufactured in honour of the Seventh Congress of the WPK.





# Implanting Spirit of Self-development

## Self-reliance is the best choice

**P**RESIDENT KIM IL SUNG SAW TO IT that some young technicians in their 20s, on their return home from a foreign country after finishing college in December 1959, were assigned to work at the West Pyongyang Railway Works (the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex at present) to begin the designing of an electric locomotive. He encouraged them, saying: you are not slave to technology but its lord, so you can do anything when you are determined; if you try hard, you can successfully make anything better than the electric locomotive.

In the days of the manufacture of the electric locomotive, he acquainted himself with the young technicians' work almost everyday and solved all problems, saying that he believed in them and that they would succeed in it without fail. In particular, when some officials gave an opinion to import a high-speed circuit-breaker at least which was said to be the heart of the electric locomotive at the time, the President gave an instruction at a conference of model transport activists to bring about a new change by shattering passivism and conservatism and mysticism about technology and innovating the technology.

When he went to the works in August 1961 he saw the first electric locomotive developed by the young technicians and workers of the works and said with a great satisfaction that self-reliance is the best choice.

## With their own efforts and technology

In January 2011 Chairman Kim Jong Il visited the Nampho Glassware Branch Factory of the Tae'an Friendship Glass Factory. He turned his steps to a showcase to see glass bottles on display. Taking a large bottle in his hand and appreciating its quality, he said that the newly made glass bottles including very large ones, glass vessels for vegetable preservation and bottles for preservation of bean curd were on display and that the large kind of bottle was light and well made. After looking into the showroom of raw materials, he entered the general control room equipped fully with a system monitoring and controlling the glassware production process automatically. There he looked at the whole production process on TV. Then he went to see the workplaces.

That day he looked round every corner of the branch factory, saying that he was satisfied the branch factory had been built with its workers'

own efforts and technology and that the completion of the glassware production process at the Nampho Glassware Branch Factory was a great victory of the Korean people's indomitable spirit to build up a prosperous socialist country with their own efforts and resources, the Workers' Party of Korea's policy of attaching importance to science and technology and the self-sufficient national economy of his country. Prior to his leaving, he said that the factory had an important mission to fulfill to improve the people's living standards, and asked earnestly to supply glass bottles and other packing materials to modern foodstuff factories in Pyongyang and other parts of the country.

## New appearance

In June 2013 the supreme leader Kim Jong Un visited the Pyongyang Condiments Factory. He first dropped in at the integrated production control room of the oil workshop, where he expressed satisfaction over its operation. Then he looked round several production processes in the workshop, including the oil refining and packing process and the vitamin E production process. Seeing the vitamin E production process, he was told that most of the facilities had been made by the factory itself because they were very expensive in a foreign country. The leader said that necessary facilities should not be imported in full sets when laying a new process but that they should be made locally with necessary materials imported, relying on the Korean workers' efforts and technology as the condiments factory did. Seeing a process where lecithin is produced from the distillation from the oil refining process—established by the factory's workers themselves—he emphasized that all people should engross themselves in home production of equipment as the factory did, without inclination to import.

He saw the process of packing 50-kg soya bean paste barrel, which was developed with the concerted efforts of teachers and researchers of the Kim Chaek University of Technology and technicians and workers of the local factory, and highly appreciated that the unmanned process was very good and that the factory's overall production processes were automated and unmanned on a high level.

That day he looked round the day nursery, the hall of culture, the sci-tech learning space and the Puhung service facility which had all been built by the managers and employees of the factory themselves.

*Kang Hye Ok*



*For Implementation of Decisions  
of the Seventh WPK Congress*



**With  
Strenuous  
Efforts**





**T**HE CHOLLIMA STEEL Complex is producing increasingly more steel amid the flames of the movement of creating the Mallima Speed. All problems arising in operation are solved relying on the complex's own efforts and techniques through collective discussions. The typical examples are the introduction of the high temperature air combustion technique into a heating furnace for milling, the building of UHP electric arc furnace No. 2 and an anthracite gas generator, and the establishment of the power management system on a CNC basis. Recently alone, the workers and technicians completed the study on the foamy slag, which is believed to increase the steel production, through repeated basic and pilot introduction experiments, and thus laid a solid technical foundation for the operation of the complex. An important thing was that the middle ladle heating process was remoulded to use anthracite rich in the country, instead of imported heavy oil.

These were not all. When the 70-day campaign started in the country this year, the management of the complex, after consulting the workers and technicians, decided on projects for re-

construction and modernization, sci-tech development and mass-based technical innovation. Then they made an all-out effort. A primary attention was directed to the completion of the oxygen plant process, the building of the refractory production base with the annual capacity of thousands of tons, and the establishment of the ladle refining process. Only when the oxygen plant process was completed could they blow oxygen into the UHP electric arc furnaces and produce various kinds of high-quality steel. With an assured manner and confidence that there's always a way out for a willing heart, the skilled workers did special welding of air pipes and other jobs for the laying of the oxygen plant process. This led to the completion of the project in less than 70 days, with the successful assembling of tens of facilities, the manufacture and installation of scores of tons of sheet metal goods and the laying of 1 150 metre-long pipes, which had been expected to take more than 150 days.

The refractory production is inseparably related to the steel production. It was not an easy job to build a large refractory produc-

tion base. Overcoming all trials and difficulties, the workers and technicians pushed ahead with the jobs of moving and installing facilities and manufacturing equipment and erecting the building simultaneously with their own efforts. So the large-scale construction project of moving hundreds of tons of facilities and manufacturing sheet metal goods was completed in a short time. With high-purity oxygen produced, the melting hours decreased, saving a lot of electricity and improving the steel quality. With the building of the refractory production process the complex became able to produce scores of kinds of high-quality fire-bricks.

Ri Nam Chol, staff member of the department of technical affairs, says proudly that his complex hit the steel production target for the 70-day campaign. "The source of my complex's persistent effort is just the spirit of self-reliance and self-development, which we keep as one of our invariable principles in practice."

*Kang Hye Ok*



## New Fertilizer Production System Established

SOME TIME AGO WE VISITED THE Namhung Youth Chemical Complex which has put an end to the old fertilizer production system based on imported raw materials and established a new system for fertilizer production, opening up a broad vista of fertilizer production.

There at the complex Kim Jong Bok, deputy chief engineer of the complex, a man of a great stature and a sturdy build, welcomed us with a bright smile. He told us that they have achieved a lot of successes; in particular, the employees of the complex have built a gas generator and a large-size boiler.

Originally, the complex depended on import for naphtha, raw material needed for fertilizer production. The material, however, was supplied for no more than half the amount needed, and that only in winter—the supply was suspended from May to November every year.

The problem was that fertilizers were not supplied properly in the busy, right farming season. Moreover, the imported raw material was provided less and less with the time of the Arduous March and the forced march, and the fertilizer production fell to the worst ever level.

At last, all the managers, technicians and workers of the complex buckled down to work to overcome the problem. *We cannot produce fertilizer depending on others anymore. Let's establish a fertilizer production process depending on our raw materials, with*

*our own efforts and technology*, they decided.

Though everything was in short supply, they solved all the problems of materials and science and technology one by one overcoming difficulties and trials. As a result, the process of gasification of anthracite that abounds in Korea was completed, and the fertilizer production began anew.

But the quantity was still below the desired level, because of the shortage of steam—one of the main materials for producing fertilizer—which was being given by other enterprises.

Now the complex set a great plan to build a large-size boiler for themselves. Various opinions were suggested at that time: one was to build it with recycled materials; and another was to reconstruct some facilities as parts of the boiler items.

Some people disagreed on the project arguing it would need as many as tens of thousands of items of thousands of species, which the complex could hardly provide by itself. There were also some opinions to ask some other enterprises for help.

But the final decision was to make it by their efforts. A special plan was drawn up. The managers and technicians held consultations very often to collect lots of good ideas. In this way they built three circulating fluidized bed boilers and two gas generators in a short period of only five months by their own efforts—originally, it had been thought to take several years. For the boilers, a smokestack combined ►





- ▶ with a new type of dust collector was designed and installed.

Kim Jong Bok said that the technical staff had newly developed not only catalyst for ammonia synthesis but also control programs for the gas-generating process and the ammonia production process. "The workers at my complex are consolidat-

ing the self-supporting foundation of the fertilizer production with confidence in their own efforts and technology," he said proudly.

Hearing him, we saw the future of the complex that would prosper thanks to their spirit of self-reliance and self-development.

*Kim Un Chol*



## Intelligent Solar Cells— Bright Prospect

**A**N INTELLIGENT SOLAR cell manufacturer was established in Kim Il Sung University last year. By introducing successes achieved by teachers and researchers of Kim Il Sung University in the development of natural energy, it has not only developed the solar energy generating system but also materialized the mass-production of solar energy goods as required by the actual conditions of the country. With this a bright vista has been opened effectively to develop and tap the solar energy.

According to the developers, their new solar energy generating system has successfully reached the world's advanced technological level.

All the production processes are under integrated computer-aided control. Generating systems as 1-5 kw ones for household use, 10-30 kw ones for individual organs and service facilities, and 50-500 kw ones for individual organs and industrial use are produced, with the produced electricity

reaching the highest degree of efficiency. The manufacturer also produces various kinds of high-performance converters, charging control instruments and solar follow-up devices with the capacity of 1-500 kw.

The solar energy goods the manufacturer produces are guaranteed high performance, high quality and high technology and more than 25 years of life span—hence popular with the customers. The manufacturer's high-efficiency intelligent solar cell can ensure the rated capacity for the first 15 years and 80% of output value of the rated capacity for the next ten years.

The production environment is on a high level, the production process dust-free and the technical examination done with advanced measuring instruments. The manufacturer is now equipped with 60 kw solar energy generating system for industrial use.

The produced power is supplied to the production process with the load of 50 kw power for eight hours during the daytime and to the lighting and heating systems for six hours during the night.

Head Jon Kyong Il of the manufacturer says, "We'll actively follow up the global trend and advanced technology in the solar energy field and make greater efforts to raise the rate of home-production of raw and other materials and facilities and improve our goods' qualities and properties. We'll also give priority to credit to meet the technical demands and interests of our customers."

*Sim Yong Jin*





# In the Days of the Songun-based Revolutionary Leadership

## Holding Them up as Example

**I**N EARLY JANUARY 2009 Kim Jong Il, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, inspected the KPA Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105<sup>th</sup> Tank Division. The division was famous because it was where he launched his Songun-based revolutionary leadership on August 25, 1960. Seeing the soldiers in a drill, he was very satisfied that all of them had become a-match-for-a-hundred fighters who were fearless of any enemy. Then he gave important tasks to further strengthen the People's Army into an invincible revolutionary force.

Now he looked round several places of the unit, including the education hall and barracks. He praised that the division, loved by the Korean people, was exemplary in all aspects of management and supply service, to say nothing of combat and political training, and added that the proud improvements of the unit were indicative of the qualities, appearance and discipline of the army that stood on a highly regular footing.

The Supreme Commander, seeing a number of works including those of art associated with the soldiers' talent and effort, made a meaningful remark that the service personnel were setting examples for the general public to

learn from in ideological, moral, cultural and all other aspects and that the years of being a soldier serve as something like attending a "college of the Songun revolution" while perceiving the true sense of the revolution, the value of the country and everything about life.

## Implanting Heroic Courage

One day in June 2009, when the enemy was making frantic moves to attack the DPRK, making an issue with the nation's successful launch of artificial earth satellite *Kwangmyongsong-2*, Kim Jong Il called a meeting of commanding personnel of the Korean People's Army. On the occasion he said that without pluck the commanders could hardly work out a daring plan of operation and command battles well in modern warfare, however high their qualifications might be in terms of military theory and however broad their tactical view might be.

His words reminded them of what had happened one February 16, years before, that marked his birth anniversary. On the day the Supreme Commander travelled a long way to inspect a frontline unit. Spending quite a few hours with the commanders of the unit, he told them what kind of qualities a truly competent command-

ing officer should have. He said: Commanders should always keep in mind the task of training their units for combat. They should be ready to work through the night to complete their combat readiness. Military officers should have courage and determination as well as military knowledge. Political commissars are always required to consider whether their units or subunits have able commanding officers, and to give faithful support to them.

Listening to him, the commanding officers of the unit had made a loyal pledge that they would win victory after victory in battles holding up the colours of the Supreme Commander.

When the KPA commanding officers were recalling the event with emotion, Kim Jong Il said in a convincing voice to the following effect: The basic trait our Party wants a modern military commander to acquire is a high sense of loyalty to the Party and revolution, ingenious stratagem and commanding art, strong courage and guts. Military commanders should be competent operations planners who are well-informed of the fighting methods of our own style and are able to apply them smartly in modern operations and combats; they should train themselves into true fighters with heroic courage who are ready to face any stresses and storms. □

# Songun—Inevitable Option

**I**N RETROSPECT, THE revolution and construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been beset with the imperialists' tenacious provocations and manoeuvres of war and aggression. The imperialist siege to the DPRK has been unprecedented in its severity. It has been a face-off with the world's imperialist allied forces, not a certain country, for over half a century in all aspects—political, military, diplomatic, ideological and whatsoever. This was why the DPRK could not but choose the road of Songun to defend its socialism and sovereignty.

The word Songun implies the Korean history. The country's option began in the early days of last century when Korea was occupied militarily by the Japanese imperialists who, armed to the teeth, resorted to the most barbarous methods to clamp down on the Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation. At this juncture Kim Il Sung started his revolutionary career and put forth the Songun idea that the struggle against imperialism must be waged to the end and that the Korean people had to defeat the ferocious Japanese imperialists with their own efforts and merciless revolutionary violence. The idea was the materialization of the spirit of independence against imperialism and the will of winning victory with arms. At the Kalun meeting held in 1930, the leader elucidated the principle that the imperialist aggressive forces had to be defeated by the revolutionary arms and put forward the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, saying that the imperialism would refuse to withdraw from the colony of its own will for its aggressiveness and predatoriness while resorting to barbarous violence without ex-

ception to maintain its colonial rule. This was a historical meeting that made public the foundation of the Juche idea, the Songun idea, and the birth of the Juche revolutionary line, the Songun revolutionary line.

Kim Il Sung, after declaring an all-out war against the Japanese imperialists in the form of guerrilla warfare, made great efforts to take arms and form guerrilla ranks. Finally, on April 25, 1932 he founded the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army enlisting progressive workers, peasants and other patriotic young people. Taking advantage of the ideological and spiritual superiority and the strategic and tactical merits, he led the guerrilla warfare to victory, accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation in August 1945.

However, the imperialists' aggressive avariciousness for Korea did not change. The US imperialists occupied the southern half of Korea under the guise of the "liberator" on September 8, 1945 and schemed to perpetuate the division of Korea. After repeated armed provocations against the DPRK, they unleashed the Korean war in June 1950. Even after their defeat in the war they never let up manoeuvres of aggression and interference. Some typical incidents are the armed spy ship *Pueblo*'s infiltration in the DPRK waters and the spy plane EC-121's intrusion into the DPRK airspace. These were all geared to military strangulation of Korea based on the military force for the purpose of the military suffocation. Of course, the methods of the US imperialists' invasion and interference were different from time to time, but the target of their military offensive for suffocation did not change. All their military provocations against the DPRK had something in common—to

cover up their impudence by misleading the world's public opinion soon after giving rise to incidents based on careful preparations and simulations, and to bring the DPRK—by mobilizing even nuclear weapon—to face strong military pressure. Whenever the major military provocation was started, they planned to employ the use of even nukes.

But the Korean people, holding higher the banner of Songun and answering the hard-line policy with a harder-line policy, won victory after victory staking their national dignity on every confrontation with the US imperialists. A good example came in the mid-1990s when the country had a hard time dubbed Arduous March. Availing themselves of the socialist system's collapse in some countries, the US imperialists, who had been hostile to the DPRK for a long time, employed all possible means to kill the country by mobilizing the imperialist allied





► forces of the world. To make matters worse, the DPRK suffered the greatest ever loss in the national history—the demise of President Kim Il Sung—and faced unprecedented trials and hardships. What mode of politics Kim Jong Il would adopt was the greatest concern of the world. At this juncture the DPRK leader defended firmly the destiny of the fatherland and the people and opened up a broad vista for the building of a prosperous nation by administering Songun politics with the People's Army placed in the position of the driving force. Later he recalled that he had been right when he held up the banner of Songun and stressed that the nation should hold fast to the banner however the situation might change.

Songun was not a tactical measure merely to overcome the existing difficulties. It was established as banner of patriotism to be invariably maintained as long as imperialism exists on the earth and the revolution continues.

In October 2006 the Korean Central News Agency released a report on the successful underground nuclear test in the DPRK. With the nuclear test a few days away, the DPRK declared solemnly that in order to cope with the Bush Administration's vicious moves it would carry out a nuclear test as a new measure to defend its sovereignty and dignity. This was a decisive counter-measure against the escalating US's nuclear war threat combined with all kinds of sanctions and pressure.

Even after the DPRK became a proud nuclear state, the US and other hostile forces heightened ceaselessly the level of their anti-DPRK policy and mobilized all sorts of means to implement it. This year alone, they attempted to materialize the “collapse of system” in the DPRK through the “beheading operation,” an unheard of anti-DPRK plot. The joint military drills which had been superficially justified as “annual and defensive” ones were

unhesitatingly unveiled as exercises of the “tweezers-style strike” and strategic means like nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and nuclear strategic bombers entered the southern part of Korea in numbers.

To cope with this the DPRK government clarified its stand that as long as the US's hostile policy remains intact, there will be neither the lull of the DPRK's nuclear development nor its nuclear renunciation even if the sky were to fall

Now it made greater efforts to strengthen its self-defensive military capabilities.

Having keenly realized that praying can never bring about peace and that genuine peace rests on the arms of justice, the Korean people are marching forward invariably along their road of independence, Songun and socialism under the wise leadership of their respected leader Kim Jong Un.

*Won Chung Guk*

**A scene from the military parade in celebration of the 70<sup>th</sup> founding anniversary of the WPK in October 2015.**



# Youth Movement Museum



**The general review hall features statues of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il among children and young people.**

**T**HE KOREAN YOUNG people have always played a vanguard role in implementing the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, demonstrating fully their indomitable spirit and inexhaustible might. This is entirely attributable to President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il and supreme leader Kim Jong Un's idea of attaching importance to the youth.

The Youth Movement Museum, inaugurated in January 2016, is a valuable showcase for the immortal exploits that the great leaders performed for the Korean youth movement. In the general review hall there are statues of the President and the Chairman among students and

other young people. The showrooms, arranged in the chronological order of the Korean revolution, keep photos, documents and other mementos associated with activities of the three leaders.

For the President the youth work signalled the beginning of his revolutionary career. He once said that his activities for youth and students' movement had begun with his entering the Hwasong Uisuk School in June 1926. In his early years when Korea was under the military occupation of the Japanese imperialists, he set it as the primary task firmly to rally the patriotic young people who were engaged in the struggle to down with the

Japanese imperialists and liberate Korea. Having decided to form a revolutionary vanguard organization, he organized the Down-with-Imperialism Union on October 17, 1926. Since then the Korean young people were awakened better and organized more closely. The Young Communist League of Korea was formed on August 28, 1927, and the Society for Rallying Comrades, the first party organization made up of people of younger generation, in 1930. The Korean young people were always in the lead of the anti-Japanese struggle over the whole period. After the country's liberation on August 15, 1945, they performed their mission as the pillar and vigorous force of ►



▶ the country.

On display in a showroom are some photos of Kim Il Sung University students who were the first to volunteer to go to war when the US imperialist aggressors unleashed the Korean war (June 1950–July 1953), as well as other photos of the Korean youth who rendered distinguished services in the war. A large number of members of the Democratic Youth League became heroes during the war, including Ri Su Bok who laid down his life unhesitatingly at 18 for the one and only motherland, and Jo Kun Sil who repelled the enemy's attack by firing his heavy machine-gun with his chin when he was critically wounded in his arms and legs.

After the victorious Fatherland Liberation War the Korean young people rose as one to the effort for socialist construction. The President made sure the national conference of the socialist young builders was held to encourage the youth to turn out for socialist construction.

On display in a showroom is a photograph of the President meeting young people who were playing the role of standard-bearer at socialist construction sites, including the Haeju-Hasong broad-gauge railway project. In another room are to be seen photos of each age to the Songnam Youth Coal Mine, Kanggye Youth Power Station, and other great structures with the word “youth” in their names.



There can be seen in a showroom photos of Chairman Kim Jong Il, who, faithfully carrying forward the President's idea of giving importance to the youth, enjoyed the company of young people. He joined the production of prefabs for the project of building 20 000 flats in Pyongyang together with students of Pyongyang Secondary School No. 1, and took part in the project of expanding the road between Wasandong and Ryongsong along with students and other young people. He handed over the torch of the Korean revolution to the youth and saw to it that the Youth League was renamed after the President's august name. He led the Korean young people successfully to perform the mission they assumed before the age and the revolution.

Kim Jong Un has always

paid deep attention to the youth work, saying that the Korean youth is the advance guard of the ranks marching straightforward and vigorously under the wise leadership of the WPK.

In a showroom there are photos on display showing him congratulating the participants in the celebrations of the Youth Day, inspecting the construction site of the Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station, congratulating the participants in the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Conference of Model Youth of Virtue and seeing a performance of the Central Youth Artistic Motivational Team. On the occasion of the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Conference of Model Youth of Virtue he met many young people like teacher Jo Pom Hyang of the Sunwi Senior Middle School, student Ri Un Song of Kim Il Sung University and worker Kim Jun Chol of the Mangyongdae Gem Cutting Factory.

On the second floor there is a large panoramic picture dedicated to the feats of the young builders of the Paektusan Hero Youth Power Station.

At present a lot of people visit the Youth Movement Museum which shows comprehensively the policy of the WPK pursuing the policy of giving importance to the youth as its invariable strategic line, with a noble view to the future and younger generation.

*Ri Chung Ho*



# The Flames of National Resistance Flare throughout the Country

**T**HE KOREA TODAY editorial board introduces President Kim Il Sung's reminiscences "With the Century" (Continuing edition). The excerpts follow:

It was impossible to win national independence relying only on the efforts of a few people with advanced ideas or of a small force of fighters. This was a historical lesson of the world revolutionary movement as well as of the national liberation movement in Korea.

From the day we started the anti-Japanese revolution we consistently asserted the importance of resistance by the whole people. By this resistance we meant the general mobilization of the entire nation for the anti-Japanese revolution by training them along revolutionary lines. In other words, we meant to liberate the country by means of the organized and active resistance of all the people throughout the country against the Japanese.

We got down to preparations for national resistance when we established our base on Mt. Paektu and extended our armed struggle to the areas on the Amnok and in the homeland, while working hard to build the Party, the united-front movement and mass organizations under the banner of the [Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland].

I think it was after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War that we advanced the policy of national resistance as an independent line, and began to take practical measures to that end. We held meetings in the Paektusan secret camp and also in Caoshuitan and Sinhung to

discuss the matter of national resistance against the Japanese.

At this moment, the commanding officers of the Korean Contingent held a meeting, at which the discussion was focused on the preparations for the showdown. All the commanding officers expressed full support for my proposal that we should make every preparation to organize national resistance against the Japanese and achieve national liberation by our own efforts.

Later I set out the three-point line for national liberation on the basis of the review of the work of building the Party and mass organizations and the activities by the secret armed organizations in the homeland. This line was aimed at accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation by means of a general offensive of the [Korean People's Revolutionary Army] combined with a popular uprising and joint operations behind enemy lines. This plan was completely feasible.

In the first half of the 1940s, the broad masses of people from all walks of life entrusted the destiny of the nation to us more than ever, eagerly waiting for us to liberate the country.

It is said that the people's will is God's will. The people's will represents their aspirations and wishes. If the people's will is in our favour, we can accomplish anything, no matter how arduous the task.

This was the reality we were counting on.

The gist of the operational plan for the final battle was that our main force would make a rapid advance into the

homeland and occupy all the provinces, fighting there on the one hand, and on the other issuing an appeal to the whole nation in order to rouse the workers, peasants, and youth and students who were hiding in the mountains to rally around armed organizations and join the armed popular uprising to destroy the enemy and liberate the country.

Stepping up the preparations for national resistance, we paid special attention to the following points: One was to establish new temporary secret bases while building up the secret bases existing in the homeland into military and political bases for national resistance; the second was to send more small units and teams as well as political operatives into the homeland to prepare the forces of national resistance thoroughly for the operations to liberate the country, in keeping with the requirements of the new situation; and the third was to establish unified leadership over the national resistance forces in the homeland.

In the early 1940s, in addition to these secret bases, we set up temporary secret bases of various forms and sizes at vantage points across the country that would be of strategic and tactical importance in carrying out the operations for national liberation, to meet the requirements of the new situation.

As a result of our active military and political activities to defeat the Japanese imperialists by means of nationwide anti-Japanese resistance, the forces of national resistance grew quickly in the homeland in the first half of the 1940s. ►



► The Japanese imperialists claimed that they had discovered more than 180 anti-Japanese underground organizations within Korea in 1942, and that the total membership of these organizations amounted to 500 000.

In those days many fighting organizations overtly proclaimed their objectives of national resistance, popular uprising, armed revolt, and participation in the final offensive operations of the KPRA. They even named themselves either “Kim Il Sung Corps” or “Paektusan Association,” stressing their direct connection with us.

According to a secret Japanese document, the [“Kim Il Sung Corps”] publicized that the Pacific War would soon end in Japan’s defeat, that Korea would become independent, that Korea would adopt a political system under which all the people would live in equality and happiness without any discrimination between the rich and the poor, and that “Kim Il Sung would be the supreme leader of liberated Korea.”

Among the resistance organizations in the homeland, the relatively large ones were the secret society formed in the Nihon Iron Works and the armed-revolt society made up of graduates of Kyongsong Imperial University.

The secret society formed in the Nihon Iron Works was an organization made up mainly of workers of this factory under the guidance of a political operative dispatched by one of our small units.

The armed-revolt society formed in Seoul was a large and formidable organization.

A national resistance organization was even formed within the Japanese aggressor army.

You are probably well aware of the famous incident of mass desertion in 1944 by young Koreans who had been drafted into the navy at Jinhae. Convinced that the war would end in the defeat of the Japanese imperialists, they said they would rather join Kim Il Sung’s army and fight under him to make a contribution to Korea’s independence than die in vain as draftees of the doomed armed forces.

In the 30<sup>th</sup> division of the Japanese army stationed in Pyongyang young Koreans were said to have formed an anti-Japanese armed student-soldier corps and planned to join the KPRA en masse.

A considerable number of communists who had been associated with various organizations in the homeland also joined us in the decisive battle to destroy the Japanese imperialists, in support of the line of national resistance.

In the first half of the 1940s, our revolution prepared all the people to the full in anticipation of the great event of national liberation. What made the enemy’s ruling system crumble so quickly in our country in August 1945? It was because our national resistance organizations rose up in all parts of the country and destroyed the Japanese ruling machinery.

During the preparations for the final offensive to liberate the country, our nation exerted all its efforts.

The patriotic forces of our nation were united and mobilized to the fullest for national resistance against the Japanese. This was a new development of our revolution in the first half of the 1940s as well as a prominent success.

It can be said that the two forces, communism and nationalism, opposed to each other, came into collaboration in this period, transcending differences of ideology.

Arguing about ideologies and doctrines is no way to national unity. We must find a common denominator and make it absolute, burying our doctrinal differences, as we did when heralding the great event of national liberation in the first half of the 1940s. Hence the importance of the experiences and lessons of the anti-Japanese revolution. □

The defeated Japanese imperialists (August 1945).



# Compass of the Age of Independence

## 1. Ours is the age of independence

**T**HIS IS THE AGE OF independence when the popular masses of each country have emerged as master of history. Once, a number of countries were reduced to colonies of the imperialists and their people groaned under colonial slavery with even their elementary human rights violated. The era of independence is characteristic in that every nation is eligible to hew out their destiny in accordance with the materialization of their people's interest.

The present time is a new age prevalent with an independent stand, when the exploited and oppressed popular masses, for the first time in human history, have not only emerged as master of their destiny and the world but also pioneered their history and carved out their destiny in an independent and creative way.

In the past, G7 including the US, the UK, France, Germany and Japan ruled the world dealing with international politico-economic problems for themselves. As many countries grew strong and G7 lost its dominant influence in the world, G7 developed into G8, G9 and G20 at last. But the 20 member nations' interests are so complicated and knotty that any kind of agreement

is impossible for their inveterate discord. In this course, on the rise is the opinion that no country or region in the world can have powerful supremacy leadership any longer and that thus the world has changed into the one with G0. At present when the US's unipolar sway over the world has been completely ruined, it is very clear to everyone that the world is the one with G0. The US has so far maintained its military control of different countries by establishing military bases in many places of the world. Now that it is in a difficult economic condition, it is now going to pass its military and economic burden over to other countries like Japan and Germany.

Only when the people of each country make a firm determination and improve their ability to achieve independence and peace will they be able to open up a broad vista for their country's independence.

The imperialists still use their armed forces to turn other countries into their colonies and other peoples into their slaves. The US, as superpower, is also trying to attain unipolar control of the world by further strengthening its military capabilities. The UK, Germany, Japan and some other countries are bound to the subordinate alliance led by the US.

The US imperialists started



the Korean war in 1950 only to be defeated at the hands of the Korean people. It has since continued to be on the decline. In 1965 the US invaded Vietnam and committed large-scale massacres, but finally could not but leave the country, confronted with the struggle of the Vietnamese people. In addition, it attacked Afghanistan and Iraq in 2001 and 2003 respectively to topple the countries' governments. Though in a dilemma now, it finds it hard to withdraw its armed forces from the two countries.

Imperialism is no longer in a position to dominate other countries and nations in pursuance of its interests. It is clear that the US is losing its status as leader of historical progress. America is becoming weaker in its politico-military influence, and its vassal nations cannot but change their hostile policy against the countries they have attacked regarding them as enemy states. This is proved by the facts that in July last year the US and Cuba estab-



► lished diplomatic relations and Iran and six countries—five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and Germany—came to a final agreement on a nuclear-related issue. On January 16 this year sanctions against Iran were lifted. The pro-US nations in the Middle East are jittery about the negotiation between Iran on one side and the US and several European countries on the other. The US and other imperialists continue their military attacks against Syria in an attempt to topple the Assad government that stands against imperialism under the banner of independence.

This is a new age of independence, when a handful of imperialists are losing their domination and every nation carves out their destiny with their own efforts.

## 2. Compass for the cause of independence—DPRK

There are now not a few countries facing political and economic difficulties, though they chose the way to socialism. It is because they have no correct ideology and leadership essential for sustained development of socialism. Socialism will emerge victorious without fail, as it is geared to bringing into reality the people's desire to lead a peaceful and harmonious life.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has invariably maintained the principles of independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and

self-reliance in national defence while accelerating socialist construction vigorously—this is drawing the attention of the world's progressive people. The people from around the world entertain deep respect for and pin a great hope on Chairman Kim Jong Un of the Workers' Party of Korea, who is leading the Korean revolution to victory confidently. As leader infinitely loyal to President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il of the National Defence Commission, he is wisely leading the struggle to glorify the immortal achievements of his predecessors and implement their instructions to the letter without any deviation or concession.

Kim Il Sung led to victory the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists and the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialists, who were both incomparably superior in terms of military strength. He built the Juche-oriented socialism with the people as its master. Maintaining Songun politics invariably, Kim Jong Il firmly defended socialism by defeating the imperialist allied forces' tenacious moves to break the DPRK and thus laid a solid foundation for the building of a thriving socialist country. Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il were the great men who regarded the idea "The people are my God" as their lifelong motto, devoted their all to the people's happy life and therefore commanded the people's love and trust all their life.

In his speech at the military parade held to celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of the President on April 15, 2012, Kim Jong Un said, **"The permanent strategy of our revolution and its final victory lie in marching straight along the road of independence, the road of Songun and the road of socialism, as indicated by President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il."**

The decisive factor of the DPRK's successful carrying on of the revolution and construction since the establishment of the socialist system lies in that the country has carried forward and developed the guiding ideology of the revolution. Amidst the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, Kim Il Sung initiated the Juche idea that the popular masses are the master of the revolution and construction and have the power to push ahead with them. (This was an idea ever expounded in history.) Kim Jong Il newly formulated valuable principles of the Juche idea to meet the demand of the new time and the desire of humankind and enriched them all his life.

The Juche idea is a guiding idea that the new time aspires to when the people have emerged as proud masters of social history.

*Kenichi Ogami,  
Secretary General of the  
International Institute  
of the Juche Idea*

*(To be continued)*

# Combining Theory With Practice

**R**ECENTLY THE WONSAN University of Fisheries is putting its effort in making the contents of education practical, comprehensive and up-to date so as to improve education. First, they are directing primary attention to improvement of the quality of educational content as required by developing realities. What is important in this respect is to deal with practical problems. For this need the teaching staff had to contact the reality. To begin with, administrators took the lead. Especially, Ri Chol, president of the university, invented a nano-inorganic antibiotic, which not only has contributed to cutting the morbidity in the farming of trepang, scallop and other

products, and improving the rate of survival and growing speed, but also has been introduced in education so that students could have practical knowledge. New targets were set among teachers and students and a lot of scientific and technological problems were settled and contrivances were advanced.

Varieties of fishing implements invented by the teachers and researchers of the college were introduced to let the students learn their structures, designing methods and fishing modes, while new teaching techniques were applied based on dynamic images to help the students learn the principle of fishing on the spot.

The teachers and researchers are also working hard to settle scientific and technical problems arising in the seafood production and processing. By making a strenuous endeavour to develop the fish processing so as to contribute to improvement of the eating habit of Korean people, the seafood processing faculty advanced a number of methods to enhance the quality of cold-storage goods, preserved goods, pickled foods, tinned and smoked foods. Researchers of the fisheries institute opened the prospect of doubling the production of seaweed and tangle in the offshore culture while using less ropes and buoys. The old convention was that the production of sea- ▶

Students acquire multifarious knowledge.







At a place of practice.



► weed and tangle couldn't be done in the shallow water. Thus, the growing in the deeper water needed a lot of ropes and buoys, and yet the yield was not so high. Moreover, if floats were installed in the depth of 10-30 metres not only more buoys had to be fixed as the seaweed and tangle got heavier with their growth but also they were more susceptible to typhoon. To avoid this problem the researchers applied shallow-sea cultivation. By the method, floats were installed only in the stage of seedlings, and the plants were sent to the bottom to let them grow by absorbing nutritious substances from the bottom. This method brought a huge

profit while keeping the culture safe from typhoons. Soon it became popular.

Some other researchers developed tin-free bearing metal using cheap materials which abound in the country, instead of imported tin alloy. Then, they continued with their study and finally developed alloys of up to eight kinds of elements. Especially the eight-element alloy has a long lifespan, as it is quite solid and heat-resistant. Its technical index is two times better than others. The application showed that the rate of breaking or melting is 20 times less and its lifespan is 10 times longer than imported alloys. The wearing and other

damages of the shaft fall drastically, so it was highly evaluated at the National Invention and New Technology Exhibition in 2014.

Researchers developed and introduced a feed additive into the growing of rainbow trout fry, boosting the rate of survival considerably. The additive was also applied to the catfish farming, resulting in the three-fold increase in production.

The university closely combines the achievements and experience with teaching, which goes a long way to improved education.

*Sim Yong Jin*

# By Improving Qualifications

**F**OUR TEACHERS FROM Kinjae Junior Middle School in Sosong District won a high rating at the Pyongyang municipal teaching competition in April last, which was held to encourage development of practical and better teaching methods.

One of the teachers is Ri Kum Hui whose teaching career is more or less than a year. She says, "I didn't expect that I would be appreciated at the competition. I will try harder to improve my qualification."

Their success in the competition is attributable to the great effort of Min Kyong Ju, headmistress of the school.

Greeting in this year, Min was in deep thought: *Education of younger generations is an important work which decides the prosperity of the nation. If we slow down a step in our work, the development of our country will be slow as much. To bring up our students, masters of the future, into able people, we teachers should raise ceaselessly our own qualifications in conformity with the era of Mallima today. I believe the qualification of the teacher*

*means the attainments of the students.*

Min decided that she would push the work to raise the teaching ability of new teachers while preparing all teaching plans into innovative ones based on the new teaching programs of the universal 12-year compulsory education. And she also made a plan to introduce the examples of veteran teachers.

A few days later a teachers' meeting took place to make careful planning, which signalled the start of an enthusiastic effort of teachers to speed up preparations for lessons availing themselves of the students' winter vacation. Special attention was paid to the program of raising the teachers' skills. With the active work to make model teaching plans for each subject and each grade, inspections of a class at work and demonstration lessons for each subject were arranged on a regular basis. The teachers also had a workshop every week to exchange their experience and lessons, which was a great help to their teaching.

Each department often held

teaching competitions for the purpose of learning from veteran teachers on one hand, and new teachers were also invited to give demonstration lessons so that they had confidence in the work on the other hand. Helping and leading one another forward, new teachers' skills improved gradually and they tried to catch up with experienced teachers.

In this course, due results were brought about in teaching competitions as well as in actual teaching, and it helped students in their work substantially.

Meanwhile, the school administrators have changed the classrooms into multifunctional ones and then furnished far better several laboratories such as those for information technology, basic skills and natural science, thus making practical achievements in the education.

Especially, varieties of electronic teaching materials are paying off.

As the teaching plans for maths, physics, chemistry, nature and so on are based on the multimedia materials, textbooks, reference books, pictures and audio materials suited to the psychological characteristics of the schoolchildren, all the students can understand their lessons better. For the reason the materials are highly appreciated in the educational field.

And the school has set up a database for the students to access for study at any time on the intranet. Now many of the students are highly evaluated for their attainments and this is all thanks to the able teachers.

Keeping in mind that qualification of the teacher means the attainments of the students, the teaching staff are now endeavouring to improve their qualifications further.

*Sim Hyon Jin*





# Efficacious Anticancer Pill

“IN THE PAST I SUFFERED FROM pancreas cancer severely. I could hardly get to sleep, as well as my wife and other family members. I anticipated the worst happening. Still, I was sorry I had to face the end of my life when I’m no more than 46. But when I began to take the anticancer pills made of *Scutellaria baicalensis* and aralia-shoots in January this year, an astonishing miracle was wrought. One month after I adopted the administration I felt less pain and became better. Several months later I had an examination, and the size of tumour has dwindled to 1.6-0.7 cm from 3.5-2.5 cm. Since then I have engaged myself in the treatment with a hope of relief. I’m sure I’ll be Ok.”

*Ri Yong Chol, resident  
in Neighbourhood Unit No.25, Sinwon-dong,  
Pothonggang District, Pyongyang*

“When I turned over 40, I began to feel pain in my stomach. Later I was diagnosed with gastric cancer finally. At that time I found myself almost giving up my life. It was so hopeless that my family were shedding tears. But when I took the anticancer pills made of *Scutellaria baicalensis* and aralia-shoots, I began to get better, and now I’ve completely recovered. Indeed, it was a fantastic medicine. I feel like to extend my gratitude to the developers.”

*Kim Tong Su, 45, resident  
in Neighbourhood Unit No.79,  
Janghun-dong No. 2,  
Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang*

Last year researchers of the anticancer medicine laboratory of the Tumour Institute of the Academy of Medical Science developed the anticancer pill with *Scutellaria baicalensis* and aralia-shoots which are obtainable in Korea, the pill which is efficacious in prevention and treatment of cancer. There have been developed a lot of anticancer drugs of different kinds in the world over the past scores of years, and now it is a global trend to hit the main agent of cancer which causes the development of cancer cell, its multiplication, infiltration and transfer.

Doctor Ra Yong Ho, head of the laboratory, and other researchers set a high aim to develop a molecular mark-based drug with Koryo medicinal herbs suited to the physical qualities of the Koreans. Based on their rich experience—they already made MMP



**Researchers of the aphoxide laboratory.**

(Matrix Metalloproteinase) injection which inhibits spore—the researchers defined the MMP as the first generation drug, and the one they would develop as the second generation. First of all, they chose it as the main task of study to make the drug with Koryo medicinal herbs richly found in their country, not by means of chemical method. They met with so many bottlenecks, but succeeded in developing the drug in a matter of a year, which is effective in treatment and harmless to the body even in long administration.

The drug is prescribed for patients with gastric, breast, colon, pancreas and lung cancers before or after operation, and those who have inoperable cancer or deny it, and for preventing and checking recurrence of cancers. So it is winning favour with the patients. Especially, it has significant curative effect on gastric cancer, and is known to have remarkable protective function against myeloid inhibitive action of other medicines. Besides, it revitalizes cardiac muscular cells from myocardial ischemia due to the lack of blood in cardiac muscular for a long time, and is effective in removing cardiac rhythm disorder.

Now the researchers are making proactive efforts to develop innovative anticancer drugs with traditional medicinal materials of Korea.

*Sim Chol Yong*

# Note of Visit to Ryugyong Dental Hospital

**N**OT LONG AGO I VISITED the Ryugyong Dental Hospital in the Munsu area of Pyongyang. The neat and clean hospital looked like a picture.

So Yong Chang, vice-director for technical affairs, greeted and told me on the ground floor, “My hospital opened on October 13, 2013. During the construction of the hospital our respected leader Kim Jong Un came here and

ray department on the first floor. There a female patient’s hand was being radiographed. So Yong Chang said that the multi-purpose X-ray cameras radiograph the patients’ hands and faces and make an analysis before the patients are sent for relevant treatment. He added that foreign visitors were surprised to see that ordinary people are admitted for the use of those expensive facili-

ties and are treated free of charge. What was exciting to me was that there was an LCD TV on the wall before treatment tables in each treatment room. So told me the patients might feel less painful and tired in treatment watching TV.

I dropped in at the tooth-bracing department. A little girl was under treatment and the TV was broadcasting the children’s ▶



asked to build this hospital flawlessly as it would serve the people. After the hospital was opened he visited here again. He gave a warm embrace to a child who was there for treatment, and wished good treatment to an old woman war veteran when she made a bow to him to express her thanks.”

The vice-director first guided me to the reception section where patients can see their dental problems on a screen before being guided to relevant treatment departments. After seeing a woman dentist explain about tooth-brushing method in everyday life in easy words, I moved to the X-





► favourite animation *The Boy General*. The dentist was engrossed in treating the little patient, who was seeing the animation with a smile on her face. In the hall I met the girl's mother Ri Myong Sim resident at Neighbourhood Unit No. 41, Kaeson-dong, Moranbong District, Pyongyang. She told me, "When I took my girl here, I was worried she wouldn't sit in the chair. But in the hospital all my worries were gone. It's really wonderful children get treatment while seeing animations."

Then, I called at the children's play hall. It had an elephant-shaped slide, tower-building playthings and others. The little patients were absorbed in playing rather than treatment. So said that children seem to be feeling less pain after playing because they are eager to continue their play after treatment.



Then I entered the sci-tech learning space with many *Phurun Hanul* (blue sky)-branded computers in rows. Engineer Ri Hyon U of the medical information room mentioned that more and more dentists come to the room to improve their medical ability.

Looking round the hospital I felt anew that the Workers' Party of Korea spares nothing to improve the people and children's health. I left picturing the people and children who would continue to enjoy their healthy life thanks to the Party's politics of love for the people and children.

*Sim Hyon Jin*

# Science Brings Victory

**L**AST YEAR THE PYONGYANG Railway Bureau Sports Team won 14 trophies, and as many as 42 gold, 39 silver and 32 bronze medals at national tournaments including the Mangyongdae Prize Games and National Championships.

These achievements have come because the sports team has conducted the training of the players in compliance with the constitutional characteristics of the Korean people. Typical signs of the effort are a circumstantial judgment support program for ice hockey keepers, and a judo teaching, training and competition support program which were presented to the 19<sup>th</sup> national sports sci-tech achievements exhibition held in November

last year. (Those programs were highly evaluated.)

The program for ice hockey keepers alone helps them judge and control the circumstances in games. It also points to an effective method of making a scientific analysis and estimation of the keepers' ability to judge the circumstance in games. This program is now popular for its helpfulness in putting training and competition on a scientific basis.

The team is paying close attention to cooperation of the coaches, athletic researchers and medical researchers for each event so that the training is conducted along scientific lines. In particular, new training aids are introduced into drills, and training methods are improved con-

tinuously.

As a result, all the players, coaches and researchers are highly rated at annual state examinations, and last year alone, 19 of the players were admitted in the national team.

Kim Chang Un, head of the sports team, says, "Now the whole country is astir with enthusiasm for sport. If our athletes had no success in games, it would be quite a shame. The secret of our success lies just in that scientific training has been maintained to suit the constitutional characteristics of our people. We are going to continue to improve training and instruction methods to display the mettle of our nation at international games."

*Sim Yong Jin*





# Famous for Volleyball

**I**N MARCH LAST, VARIOUS sporting events of juvenile sports school teams were held for qualifiers for the national juvenile sports schools games. The women's volleyball team of the Sosong District Juvenile Sports School attracted the attention of experts and spectators. Their matches were spectacular: Pak Nam Hyang, the captain, spiked from low passes changing her position in the attack area; Kang Ok Yong, made passes for attackers to spike correctly, sometimes making feints and thrusting the ball into the loose place; Ri Kyong Hui made wonderful serves. The spectators praised them with thumbs up. Of course, the team took first place by defeating all opponents in Pyongyang. On average, they are 15-16 years old. Then who is their instructor?

The school is famous for volleyball all over the country and it is largely attributable to the efforts of An Nam Hui, the volleyball instructor. She played in the April 25 Sports Team; she was one of the players who defeated the US team 3-0 in the women's volleyball at the First World Military Games held in Italy in 1995. The Merited Athlete was Player No. 2 as attacker during her years in the team, who helped win victory with her merit of back spike.

In August 2005 after a dozen years as active player, Nam Hui



was appointed instructor of the Sosong District Juvenile Sports School. At that time the school was not good at volleyball. First of all, Nam Hui tried hard to arouse greater interest in volleyball among the school administrators and the schoolchildren's parents. And much of her attention was directed to selection of children for volleyball. She talked to parents of students so as to encourage them to be enthusiastic about selection of reserves. Meanwhile, she drew up a proper annual plan for training reserves and strengthened the basic instruction of selected students. She studied hard sports science and applied it actively to teaching. Due to her exact demand and high ability the children gradually took interest in volleyball and a lot of them in the district entered the sports school to learn

volleyball.

In 2009 the 46<sup>th</sup> National Juvenile Sports Schools Games were held. It was the first time for Nam Hui's team to participate in. On the basis of accurate analysis of all opponents she adopted right tactics and led her players to fight stoutly and persistently. Thus her team won the victory, defeating all opponents—and declaring their existence to the whole country for the first time. Since then the team has never failed to win the annual games. Many of her old students are now seed players of different sports teams. An Nam Hui says, "Today more and more students are enthusiastic about learning sports, especially volleyball. We teachers are obliged to give proper instruction and encouragement to our students."

*Sim Yong Jin*

# Immortal Youth

*(Continued from the last issue)*

**H**AVING WON THE QUARTERFINAL which took nearly two hours, Pak Yong Sun won the semifinal against a player of the former Soviet Union, thus qualifying for the final. Her final rival was Zhang Li, the top seed of the Chinese team. She was a left-handed penholder-grip player like Pak, and pushing ball was Zhang's forte. When Pak's forte was drive, Zhang was fond of fast attack.

The indoor stadium, the venue of the finals, was crowded with spectators. Outside the stadium was also a throng of table tennis fans. Reporters from a lot of countries were busy with live broadcasting and news coverage. Ministers and other officials of the Indian government and the chairman of the International Table Tennis Federation and other directors of the federation appeared in the stadium. On the spacious floor there was only one table because there were left men's and women's singles and doubles finals alone. When Pak Yong Sun and Zhang Li appeared for the women's single final, the venue roared with thunderous applause and cheers.

The match began. Pak, experiencing the bubbling atmosphere of the final of the world championships for the first time, felt rather nervous. At first Pak made a twist-top spin serve, her left hand quivering a little, and attacked her opponent by forehand stroke. Then, Zhang Li sent the ball back by pushing it swiftly. Zhang made scores with quick-push counterattack while making returns for Pak's drive. On the contrary, Pak made scores by throwing powerful drives to Zhang's right side whenever opportunities presented themselves. It was quite a close game, the scores being 9-10, 14-16 and 18-18.

The members of the cheering parties were



shouting "bravo!" enthusiastically, their hands wet with sweat. Pak, with courage, sent the ball to the centre of Zhang's side by forehand strike. Zhang, however, speedily pushed the ball back. In the first round Pak lost the game though she was high-spirited. Nevertheless, there was little sign of disappointment and hesitation about Pak. Rather, her face was full of confidence. Kim Hui Jin who knew well about her was not pessimistic, either. Kim and Pak made a preparation for the second round with confidence in victory. During the break Kim said to Pak to calm down, "Take it easy, do just as you like. The second round will surely be in favour of you."

As Pak felt very calm, her drives and forehand strokes were carried out accurately. Using Zhang's weak point of concentrating on defence in the right Pak made scores by making sudden strikes in the left and right alternately. Her loud shout of *yat* started at last. She made twist-top spin serves as well as long drive strikes, which brought her scores. Zhang was engrossed in defence, trying to catch up helter-



► skelter. But Pak's score advanced overwhelmingly. Finally, Zhang seemed to be giving up the second round. Pak was in higher spirit. As a result, she won the game 21-12.

In the third round Zhang looked determined to win the game. But Pak looked more confident. From the beginning of the third round she began to demonstrate her ability to the full. She made scores by hitting the ball correctly which was high up in the air after her backhand serve. Her shouts of *yat* were heard more frequently, getting on Zhang's nerves, for Zhang didn't deal with the ball properly whenever Pak shouted. She tried to send back the balls which were hit by Pak in different ways but in vain in the end. In the third round, too, Pak Yong Sun won the game 21-14.

Now Pak was full of confidence and spiritual strength that she could finish the final in the fourth round. Her spiritual strength was the key factor of her success. She entered the fourth round of match in a confident manner. On the contrary, Zhang Li looked discouraged already. Pak took the initiative in the game and launched daring offensives using her forte. Sometimes Zhang Li tried to boost her morale by doing drive-based defence and bold pushes. She, however, could not cope with Pak's different drives and powerful forehand strokes. When her pushes turned out to be futile several times, she made mistakes repeatedly as if she lost her confidence. She began to be engrossed in passive defence. Indeed, she lost her confidence.

Availing herself of this opportunity, Pak made more powerful drives frequently, striking fierce blows to Zhang's right side. Zhang, confused, failed to check the attack. With two scores left, Zhang made a desperate effort to recover from her failures by perfect defence and correct strike, but she was soundly defeated in the fourth round. Surrounding Pak who won the final 3-1 in total, reporters competed to hold out cameras and microphones. APTI reporter asked Pak first, "I'd appreciate it if you tell me your feelings as champion."

Excited, Pak said in a hoarse voice, "Words fail me to express my delight of victory today. I feel such an ecstasy for the first time in my life, because I have prepared a gift of victory for our dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il on his birthday, the greatest holiday of our people. I have now realized my wish I've kept in my mind from schooldays."

Hot tears ran down her cheeks unawares. Next, a UPI reporter asked, "What do you think has brought your victory?" Calming her emotion for a while of thinking, she replied, "I think my victory today is the result of my struggle. I have played each match with a yearning for our people's dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who taught us the competing methods of waging ideological, speed, perseverance and technical campaigns."

Before she could finish her answer, there was another question.

"I'm a *Times of India* journalist. At decisive moments you made a hard stroke in an instant while shouting '*yat!*' in a unique voice, and what does it mean?"

Smiling beautifully Pak thought how to explain it. Then Kim Hui Jin who was standing by answered, "*Yat!*" means 'success' or 'I've got it.' In other words, it is one of her interjections to encourage herself and beat her opponent mentally."

"Oh, I see. Thank you very much."

There happened the grand awarding ceremony. Amidst the playing of *Patriotic Song*, the national flag of the DPRK was hoisted. Pak Yong Sun mounted the top stage of the platform, and the chairman of the International Table Tennis Federation, with bright smile on his face, conferred the gold medal of the 33<sup>rd</sup> World Table Tennis Championships and a trophy on her. In the evening a closing dinner party was held. The deputy Prime Minister of India conferred the crown and belt, the top awards of the championships, on her, breaking the custom of the International Table Tennis Championships.

(To be continued)

# They Will Come Back Here Tomorrow

**T**HE LIBRARIANS OF THE RANGNANG District Library ask the customers in a lovely voice: “Can I help you? What kind of books do you want?”, “What data do you need?”

For their kind service, an increasing number of people come to the library everyday. Among them are people from all walks of life—functionaries, workers, public officers, old men, housewives and students who live in the district. In fact, this library has all kinds of books and scientific and technological materials that the readers want. But the library was not so well-stocked from the outset. One day its curator Kim Sun Sim had a heavy heart seeing a customer turning away disappointed at failing to get the book he wanted. But the librarian was not in the least sorry because she thought she could not help it as they did not have the book in the library. This meant

there was a big gap in their work. *We must build up our library in keeping with the requirements of the era of making all people well versed in science and technology*, Kim decided. A conference was called right away and concrete plans were drawn up following collective discussions to turn the library into a new one equipped with both general and electronic reading rooms.

According to the plans, they started work to collect tens of thousands of books and to connect the library with the state networks and the distance learning networks of universities at the same time. They also made efforts to modernize and furnish necessary fixtures in e-reading rooms, distance learning lecture rooms, multimedia copy room, order-service room and lending room. They put up boards for notice of new books, latest scientific and technological news, classified list of books and bibliography, questions and answers, and new programs. In addition, they opened up homepages for the readers to have access to the materials of Kim Il Sung University, Grand People’s Study House, and Central Information Agency of Science and Technology.

This made it necessary for all the employees of the library not only to work as librarians but also to prepare themselves as educators well-versed in computers, latest science and technology and all kinds of books. When the library was entirely remodelled





# Promising Computer Programmer

**R**ECENTLY, A PROGRAM for supporting the judging of acrobatic gymnastics was developed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It helps manage the performance and scores of the players comprehensively. The developer of the popular thing, however, is little known. Pak Hyon Ung invented the program a year before he graduated from the Pyongyang College of Computer Technology. At that time he was 20 and it took only four months to do the job. A man of few words, he showed something out of common about him when he was young. When he saw sports facilities standing everywhere and people playing all kinds of games, he enjoyed drawing pictures of the scenes he had watched.

One day, his parents were surprised to see his pictures: showing ordinary people playing a game excitedly surrounded by crowds of people, they portrayed even data on the speed, strength, mistakes in performance and scores calculated by formulas he had learned at school. The boy was also interested in football, and on holidays he asked his father to play it with him. Thus, his parents had an idea to let him develop in the sports sector as he had an aptitude for sport. Later, however, when he finished middle school, he chose a college, and that, one of training programmers. Now he buried himself in the study of programming to put sport on a scientific and IT basis. His parents were proud of him and his teachers and friends offered active assistance.

One day Hyon Ung fell into deep thought watching acrobatic games in the Pyongyang Indoor Sta-



**Pak Hyon Ung.**

dium together with his friends. He found the umpires fail to ensure fairness and speed in decision. And there were some problems in musical accompaniment. As a man who never gives up until he sees it through, he decided to develop a program that would be able to manage the performance of acrobatic gymnasts in an all-round way. The acrobatics is different from ball games as it mainly consists of physical stunts. It was the first time for him to study acrobatics, so he had to learn relevant

rules in games and modes of performance. Now he began to go to see acrobatic players every day. During those days he earned the nicknames of "great enthusiast" and "eager beaver." Finally, a program was completed which can properly evaluate performance, artistic presentation and stunt marks. It is applicable to all the speed, balancing and combination events. Hyon Ung also introduced a performance analysis table for coaches and players to know immediately whether there has been progress or retrogress comparing the results of past games. He also set icons of tables showing participating teams, contestants, routine and order of matches. The program is used to not only show the results of games comprehensively but also control the musical accompaniment. His classmates still remember what he said when they asked him to write an academic paper: "My work is neither great nor did I it to earn my honour. Today as the level of education is rising at a great rate I have to set and attain a higher aim."

*Ri Chung Ho*

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- within a short time of less than one year, the joy of its employees knew no bounds. Now the number of customers doubled.

Kim Yong Bok, head of the clinic of the Ryongsong Bearing Factory, says, "I make it a rule to come to this library on my way home from work, because here I can solve all knotty problems arising in the treatment of patients." Pak Yong Ok, a worker at the Pyongyang Mullet Soup Restaurant who lives in Kwanmun-dong No. 3, said that she became skilled in the use of the computer in this library, and that this place should be called a small college rather than a library.

Today people from all walks of life come to the library everyday and receive education from the librarians and acquire a lot of scientific and technological information by means of multimedia and books.

The curator says that among the readers are students who receive distance learning and people who have patents for invention and great talent for new devices. She continues, "Whenever we see people studying till late at night, we think they will come back here tomorrow aglow with pride in their new achievements."

*Kim Kwang Myong*

# New Service Establishment on Pothong River



**T**HE MIRAE SHOP ON THE picturesque bank of the Pothong River is now a great attraction to lots of scientists and technicians and other people for its unique architecture and enticing name. Everyone has a great hope for future, which is the construction of a civilized socialist power. The scientists and technicians are devoting all their lives to the effort to hasten the future, and young people are unobtrusively spending their youth working in arduous and difficult places for the future of the country.

Now the country treats the scientists and technicians preferentially, who are devoting their wisdom and enthusiasm to the scientific research work with a resolution to lead the world. A lot of apartments and streets—the apartment houses for teachers of Kim Il Sung University, the apartment houses for teachers of the Kim Chaek University of Technology, Unha Scientists Street and Mirae Scientists Street and so on—have been built in ►







► Pyongyang for the pioneers of construction of a civilized power.

Kim Nam Suk, General Manager of the Mirae Shop, said that Chairman Kim Jong Il put forward the line of attaching importance to science and technology as one of the three pillars of the building of a prosperous nation, and made much of the scientists and technicians with great trust in them. Then she continued, "One January day four years ago, our respected leader Kim Jong Un visited the scientists and technicians' shop in the mid-winter cold. Saying that his heart was aching

to think he had failed to have Chairman Kim Jong Il at the shop, he named the shop *Mirae Shop* noting that it should be operated well as the Chairman wished."

That's not all. To develop the shop into a far better establishment in terms of both size and service, Kim Jong Un designated the site of the shop at a beautiful place and gave an instruction to build a multifunctional service establishment furnished with catering and welfare service facilities on the opposite side of the shop.

Last March, he looked round the newly-built Mirae Shop and the service establishment. Highly praising that everything at the shop and the establishment was excellent and that their designs and construction had been well done as required by the new era, he said that the people would be very glad if the shop and the establishment were open.

Thanks to his warm care, all the visitors can imagine the future in the architectural style and ►







► content and in the service environment and quality.

The shop sells lots of kinds of goods such as experimental apparatuses for scientific research work and other daily necessities including household electronic appliances. “All of the goods are home-made and this is pleasing to the visitors. Looking at the vari-

ous brands of *Mirae*, *Pomhyanggi*, *Maebongsan* and *Pothonggang* in striking illuminations, the scientists and technicians determine to value and develop Korean things,” says saleswoman Ri Kum Suk.

A playground is a welcome sight to the children who follow their parents. Visiting the Ryugyong Mirae House on the oppo-

site side of the Mirae Shop, people feel pleasant about its architectural style, looking like a sight-seeing boat on the river.

The service centre started its operation on the last Day of the Sun (April 15 or the birthday of President Kim Il Sung). It is now a great public resort.

*Kim Yong Un*





# Phyongnam Noodle House

THE PHYONGNAM NOODLE House is situated in Moranbong District where Moran Hill, the pride of Pyongyang, stands. The people's favourite restaurant is under a Korean-style tile roof in the cool shadow of the trees.

Ri Myong Ok, planning administrator, says, "Our restaurant has as many as 1 500 customers a day. We offer some kinds of noodles specially, like Pyongyang cold noodle and in-tray noodle. In particular, Pyongyang cold noodle which is made of buckwheat flour is the most famous one for its tough strips and cold and tasty broth."

The noodle house was opened in January 1959. Its celebrity grew higher when Kang Ok Ju was assigned as its general manager.

As soon as she began to work there, she paid deep attention to the effort to raise the technical level of the cooks.

Her primary concern was to bring back the original flavour of the Korean noodle. First, she engrossed herself in reading various books on science and technology about noodles while inviting famous cooks with long experience and high technical ability to learn their cooking skills. Then she organized competitive shows of noodles and meat stock every day, cooking courses every week and competitions every month.

Though they tried hard, it was

not easy to make the noodle strips thin, tough and elastic. Kang, in cooperation with other cooks, made noodles in different ways, but the result was the same. Without any disappointment, they examined all the processes one by one—from the rate of buckwheat and starch and their mixture to the last making—based on the demands of technical index and experience.

In this course, scientific and technical problems were solved to improve the noodles' delicate flavour using buckwheat and starch, and add to the sweet taste.

Kang also endeavoured to

make not only Korean dishes but also other dishes nicely to suit the people's appetite. As she tried herself to learn cooking skills and made dishes by herself, the level of all the cooks has risen markedly. For their tireless efforts, the cooks were awarded the top prize at the national cooking festival in 2015.

The restaurant offers tens of kinds of dishes, including national dishes like mung-bean pancake.

Kim Il Bong, resident in Sinwon-dong, Pothonggang District, says, "It is natural that this noodle house is well-known. I've felt the noodle's real taste. I can hardly forget the sweet taste."

At present Kang and her workers are now busy working faithfully for the sake of the people.

*Pak Thae Ho*



# Under State Care

“MY SON USED TO BE DEPRESSED before he was admitted into this rehab centre. But now learning alphabets, counting, music and dancing from the teachers here, he is really happy. He is changing day by day and all my family feel tearfully thankful,” says the mother of Choe Kum Jin, a boy with hearing disability staying in the Korean Rehabilitation Centre for Children with Disability in Taedonggang District, Pyongyang.

At the moment the centre looks after over 40 children for rehabilitation, nursing and education. Inaugurated on March 29, 2013, it has carried on the work of rehabilitation, nursing, general instruction and special early-age education for disabled children. Ri Kwang, officer of the Central Committee of the Korea Federation for the Protection of the Disabled, said that it is duty of his federation to find out disabled children whose parents are reluctant to introduce and help them grow happily without any worries, and that the State bears all those expenses.

The rehabilitation centre is provided with all necessary conditions and environment such as nursing rooms, teaching rooms, a general playroom, an intelligent playroom and a physiotherapy room. The house pays primary attention to rehabilitation of those children with different kinds of disabilities like abnormal hearing, introvert paralysis, autism and Down's syndrome. According to Kim Hyon Hui, doctor of nutrition and rehabilitation, they are treating the disabled children in cooperation with the Okryu Children's Hospital.

Rehabilitation treatment, nursing and education

of the disabled children are done in consonance with their mental qualities.

Thanks to the efforts of the workers of the centre who put their heart and soul in the treatment and nursing of the children like their parents, there have been successes in physical rehabilitation and intellectual development of the disabled children. Now many of the children can read and write the mother tongue, and do some counting, singing and dancing. Receiving warm applause from the audience on many commemorative performance stages they have loudly sung the song *We Are the Happiest in the World*.

*Blue is the sky and happy is my heart.  
The sound of an accordion rings out far and wide.  
What a wonderful homeland we have,  
A land filled with harmony and hope.*

On April 1 last the State supplied the primary-school-aged children in the rehabilitation centre with the complete sets of new school uniforms, school things and satchels just as it did for the normal children. The disabled children staying there say unanimously that their centre is the home of happiness and that their home is the Party's bosom.

Building on the experience it has gained in the habilitation and treatment of the disabled children, the centre is conducting exchange and cooperation with its counterparts in foreign countries.

*Kim Il Bong*





# His Heart

By Pak Yun

A HAPPY PERSON, IN general, seldom says he is happy. Quite the contrary. He is always worried—anxious to spare today's life for tomorrow. This is true, of course, of the honest people who set a goal that seems too much for themselves, and make strenuous, steadfast efforts to get it although they have already performed undeniable exploits for the sake of society and their communities.

Dr. Son, now sitting in front of me, belongs to the kind. He rose to prominence in the bioengineering field in his early years and played a leading role in developing a certain technology, a matter of world concern, which geneticists had a common interest in. He is now in charge of a branch of the State Academy of Sciences and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

We studied at the same university. Son, making a great stride in the lead of the academic world in his 40s at the moment, was so enterprising and unyielding that he was excellent in philosophy, history and literature, to say nothing of natural sciences—gnawing at my pride. In the days of fantasy and zeal when we used to decide everything without consideration, in the course of *desire*, I owed him a *debt*. Attracted to his assumption that the modern medical science would have to turn to molecular biology, I promised him to write a science fiction. The debt has been unpaid for over

20 years.

Mental debt is more difficult to pay off, of course, since it is related to honour and dignity. The patient *creditor* has urged me inwardly to pay off while supplying all sorts of valuable data to me over the years, but I have been starved of time amidst the vigorous current of life. Frankly speaking, I could not try the fiction even when I had spare time occasionally, because for me the science fiction looked like something in the fog as in a fairy tale.

And yet there is always a way out, and I gathered all sketches I had drawn from time to time for my leisure while working on a plot of a novel in the days of intensive creation. It seemed to be something I wanted. The writers working with me all nodded to it after seeing it in turn. The science fiction finally got on manuscript paper and was delivered, first of all, to Dr. Son. Ten days later I went to see him at his office to listen to his comment on the fiction which was dozens of years old.

"So you have done it?" Son asked.

"I think I've settled my old debt."

He took the manuscript from the corner of his desk. I cast an abominable glance to the bundle of manuscript paper many of whose leaves were folded. "Mr. Writer," he addressed me, turning over the leaves. "I remember it happened in the early 1960s. You must have read a book on the

assumptions presented by tens of grey-haired academicians of some country to explain what science and technology would be like one century later. The title is *The Story of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, isn't it? It was an excellent theory."

"So, what?"

Dr. Son glanced at me over his thick spectacles, tapping on my manuscript with his long and white fingers like the woman's.

"I just want to say that the fantasy in your important and descriptive book—that you have prepared with great efforts for a long period of time—is now being translated into reality before my eyes."

"What? You sound like a fiction writer," I bantered.

Dr. Son stood up laughing and approached the steel cabinet slowly. After a long search he took out a file and turned back. He looked strange. His eyes and mouth, the sensitive organs for emotional expression, became serious and grim. He put down the thick file in front of me, saying, "Your book gives a science fantasy, or hypothetical idea. In a few words, that is about a miraculous recovery of a sick person in a moment by restoring the structure of affected cells by means of a fantastic bioengineering device, according to the principle of molecular biology that an illness means destruction of the structure of some molecules in a certain part of the body."

"Correct and concise analysis ►

► it is,” I commented.

He made a succinct statement of what I had written in hundreds of sheets. He laughed sarcastically.

“That is an amazing discovery,” Son said, “and modern medical science should begin from zero if your assumption is true. If your argument turns out true, the traditional medical science itself will be gone. What a great fantasy! All doctors around the world should find another job. Everything will go well if only we have a special computer for diagnosis of the disease and your molecular-biological device. Am I right?”

“That was your assumption, you know,” I sneered.

Son returned to his seat, frowning, and said, “Read it. It is researcher Rim Sin Hae’s paper. It will remove my sarcasm and your discontent. His brainchild is neither a medicine nor a bio-computer for external use. It’s a great invention, I dare say. It is similar to health food. It controls the sympathetic and parasympathetic nerve of the hypothalamus of the central nerve, the inner *computer* of the body, and brings the affected part to a normal condition. He has developed a special nutriment, instead of a fantastic facility, by applying methods of our traditional Koryo medicine in accordance with our theory. He has already made good achievements in clinical practice.”

I was agape with the statement and scanned carefully the paper he had put in front of me. After a while of inspection I could understand what was happening.

“Kyong Nam, judging from the abstract, clinical practice must

have begun a long time ago. Why is this still here?”

“I knew about both this invention and the inventor. But I am afraid I’m conservative. I tell you, he was granted a national patent for his invention some time ago and soon he will get an international patent as well. Dr. Kang Chol of the State Academy of Sciences informed me of it.”

I sighed. “So, I should write a story from the beginning,” I responded.

“Good decision. Write a modern story with a fiction as its starting point, about a researcher who has a warm heart.”

The evening sun was aglow to the western sky out of the window. The sunset far off was attractive. Yet it would feel sad if you had no expectation about the coming day when you see the sunset.

Everything in the sky, on land and over the river was shaking too violently in the rainstorm to discern them and the grove on the riverside was sobbing inconsolably. It sounded plaintive—calling someone anxiously...

Rim Sin Hae slumped down absent-mindedly on the Taedong riverside. He was quite indifferent to his bag which contained precious medicinal herbs he had gathered crossing steep mountains in the northern area. The bag got wet in the rain and turned muddy.

How could it happen? Nobody was willing to understand his sincerity. Nothing would be as futile as this. Coming back from the Masik Pass and Pujon Pass where he had combed the valleys

over a month, he was welcomed by an empty laboratory deprived of even an electric bulb. Pieces of glass tubes were strewn around where there had been experimental apparatuses, and paper sheets were gathering mould generated by the moisture. The researchers had gone away—heaven knows where. Tired and exhausted as he was, he went directly to see department head Choe Jang Su from the railway station. Since he had already heard what had happened from a local researcher in Hochon, the moment of exasperation had gone and now he found himself relatively placid. Choe was busy writing something while referring to some foreign books on his desk. Seeing him in the room, he cast a sharp glance, nervously closing the book.

“I was expecting you every moment. Why are you so late?” he asked.

“I heard it at the Hochon Railway Station,” Rim answered.

Choe stood up silently. An overcoat was hanging on his shoulder precariously. He went round his desk, his shoulder erect nervously.

“I am sorry for not telling you,” he said. “It was unavoidable. The problem was that everything went from bad to worse with your team. You know Kim Chang Sun, the old man, finally made a trouble. If his patients had not fallen into a critical condition and sent to a critical ward, I would have connived at it, no matter how I was scolded. But... it happened. You have to understand me.”

Rim immediately lifted his eyes from his feet.

*(To be continued)*



# Korean Folk Dance— Sword Dance

**S**WORD DANCE CAME INTO BEING AND developed in the course of manufacture of swords and practices to acquire sword-using skills, and it varies from nation to nation in content and form according to their relevant customs and sentiments.

Korea has a long history of sword dance. Since it reflects the Koreans' high sense of patriotism, wisdom, bravery and vigour, it has been very popular with the general public, developing into various kinds and acquiring different techniques. It is largely divided into the long-sword dance and the short-sword dance.

Long-sword dance is full of vigour as it shows movements of high-spirited warriors in battle and training based on their technical use of a sword in dynamic rhythm. Typical events of this kind of dance are the one-sword dance, two-sword dance and masked sword dance. Long-sword dance was further developed while revolutionary pieces of dance were created in the period of the revolutionary struggle fought to destroy the Japanese imperialists who occupied Korea militarily. The revolutionary dance *Cavalry Dance* is a typical example. It improved the feature of the sword dance by neatly combining various methods of technical use of a thin-long sword with virile and dynamic movements, which reflected the revolutionary and optimistic spirit of the guerrillas, unlike former sword dances that had been based on sword-wielding movements alone.

Another kind of sword dance is a short-sword dance widely performed during the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392–1910) and handed down to modern times. The dance, mainly performed by women with a short sword of which the blade and handle can be moved either separately or together, was known to the public as one of the peasant dances or pop events of entertainment troupes. The popular dance was performed in the Royal Court as well under the titles *Kongjimu* and *Kongmangmu*.

The heritage of inherent Korean sword dances of different kinds has been developed into new popular fashions under the Workers' Party of Korea's policy of Juche-oriented art and literature. In 1984 the Phibada Opera Troupe gave a new presentation to the short-sword dance, traditionally performed by the Korean women, to meet the contemporary aesthetic sense. *Sword Dance* they created is dedicated



to the show of folk dancing art; in the piece the sword-wielding movements were distinctively presented to display the patriotic spirit and wisdom of the Korean people, unlike older examples that merely relied on movements and techniques of using the sword. The work conveyed the high sense of patriotism, wisdom and bravery of the Korean women by unfolding scenes of their exercise to learn the art of swordsmanship with a firm resolve to defend their country at the cost of their lives. The movements—dancers whirling the swords all together dynamically to the unique rhythm of slow yet forceful music and marching while waving a sword erectly, and standing tilted with the sword held high up—place a strong stress on the ideological message and dynamic character of the work in combination with diversified compositions.

Kim Un Jong

# Mausoleum of King Tongmyong



**T**HE MAUSOLEUM OF King Tongmyong, founder of Koguryo, is one of the most valuable relics of the long history and cultural tradition of Korea. Koguryo (277 BC–AD 668) was the most powerful country in the East. The Koguryo people built a special mausoleum for him to a great wonder, worshipping him like God.

The mausoleum was originally located in Jolbon, the initial capital of Koguryo, where the king worked and died. From of old, the Korean people had a custom of taking their founder king's remains to wherever they moved their capital city. When Koguryo moved its capital to Pyongyang in the 5<sup>th</sup> century the founder King's tomb was also moved.

Ryongsan-ri in Ryokpho District where the mausoleum is located is a very quiet area with an open field and a mountain range around it. It was a good hunting ground with many kinds of animals to be found in plain and mountain areas. The hillock where the mausoleum of King Tongmyong is found is sur-

rounded by pine woods of about 40 hectares which have been artificially grown for hundreds of years.

In such a place the Koguryo people built their founder king's tomb and kept it in the good condition. Later, however, it was pillaged by foreign invaders and was left unattended. Thanks to state measures taken by the DPRK government, the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong was reconstructed in an excellent way and furnished as the tomb of the founder king of Koguryo in May 1993.

The interior of the grave consists of three parts—inner chamber, front chamber and path. There was discovered a mural painting inside, but most of the picture has faded with the passage of hundreds of years. The mural shows a lotus flower against the background colour painted on a polished stone face. In the course of unearthing, there were discovered some relics. As mausoleum of the founder king of Koguryo, it had had a good deal of valuable relics. But most of them

were broken and taken away by the Japanese imperialists.

The mausoleum district consists of two terraces. In the upper terrace where the tomb is located, there are a stone table, a stone lantern and two tiger-patterned sculptures in front and sculptures of civil and military officers and their horses on both sides. In the lower terrace, there are monuments to great praises made in the periods of Koryo (918–1392) and the feudal Joson dynasty (1392–1910) to honour the founder king of Koguryo. Some way to the south of the tomb there is the Jongnung Temple which was built in the time of Koguryo to pray for the soul of King Tongmyong.

Around the mausoleum are scattered 19 tombs of loyal men who had taken part in the founding of the feudal state of Koguryo together with King Tongmyong or rendered distinguished services to the country.

The Mausoleum of King Tongmyong is now visited by a lot of people at home and abroad.

*Ri Yong Sik*



# Horsemanship of Korea

**H**ORSEMANSHIP WAS called *masangjae* in Korean in the past. It was also called *mahui*, *kongma* or *malgwangdae*. According to historical records, the art of horsemanship was cultivated already during the time of the Three Kingdoms. The Koreans were good at archery, swordsmanship and horsemanship from the time of Koguryo (277 BC–AD 668). In particular, they had good horsemanship. First of all, they selected well-trained, tall and glossy male horses. Saddles, stirrups, bridles and the like were made of light and hard wood. The horses were decorated colourfully with gold, silver, bronze and iron plates and leather and silk cloth.

In Korea *masangjae* came into being as part of the martial arts to cultivate courage and bravery and develop agility to be displayed in battlefields. Later, it turned into a performing art on horseback.

The Korean horsemanship had great influence on that of neighbouring countries. Japan was the greatest recipient.

One day in 1635 two dignified Korean soldiers were strolling along a street in Edo, the then

capital of Japan. They were Jang Hyo In and Kim Jong who were on a visit to Japan at the earnest request of the Japanese king.

At the time there were no normal relations between the feudal Joseon dynasty and Japan following the seven-year-old Imjin Patriotic War (1592–1598) between the two countries. The Japanese king sent an envoy to Korea in 1634 to apologize for Japan's crimes in the war and make a request for normal relations. He also expressed his desire to see a performance of the famous horsemanship of Korea. Aiming to demonstrate the traditional horsemanship on the occasion, the feudal Joseon dynasty sent two horsemen along with envoys.

When the performers arrived at a field, the scheduled site, crowds of spectators gathered there. Jang Hyo In was the first to get on horseback. He successfully performed six difficult movements including upside-down standing on horseback, lying across horseback with the back down and hiding his body under the running horse. Next, Kim Jong performed

double-horse feats. Though the movements were the same as Hyo In's, Kim's movements, including flitting and hiding movements between two running horses, looked wider-ranging and more cheerful than the feats on a horse. When his performance ended, there burst out a roaring applause and cheers.

From the next day the two horsemen taught several Japanese the art of horsemanship in compliance with the request of the Japanese government. In appreciation of their work the Japanese king offered them a good deal of presents in his name, asking them to contribute to establishment of normal relations between the two countries.

Afterwards, as requested by Japan, the feudal Joseon dynasty sent good horsemen to demonstrate the horse-riding art and the Korean people's wisdom and spirit widely.

The traditional horsemanship and relevant training methods are developed into an event of circus in Korea.

*Pak Un Yong*



# Mt. Kumgang (2)

## Outer Kumgang

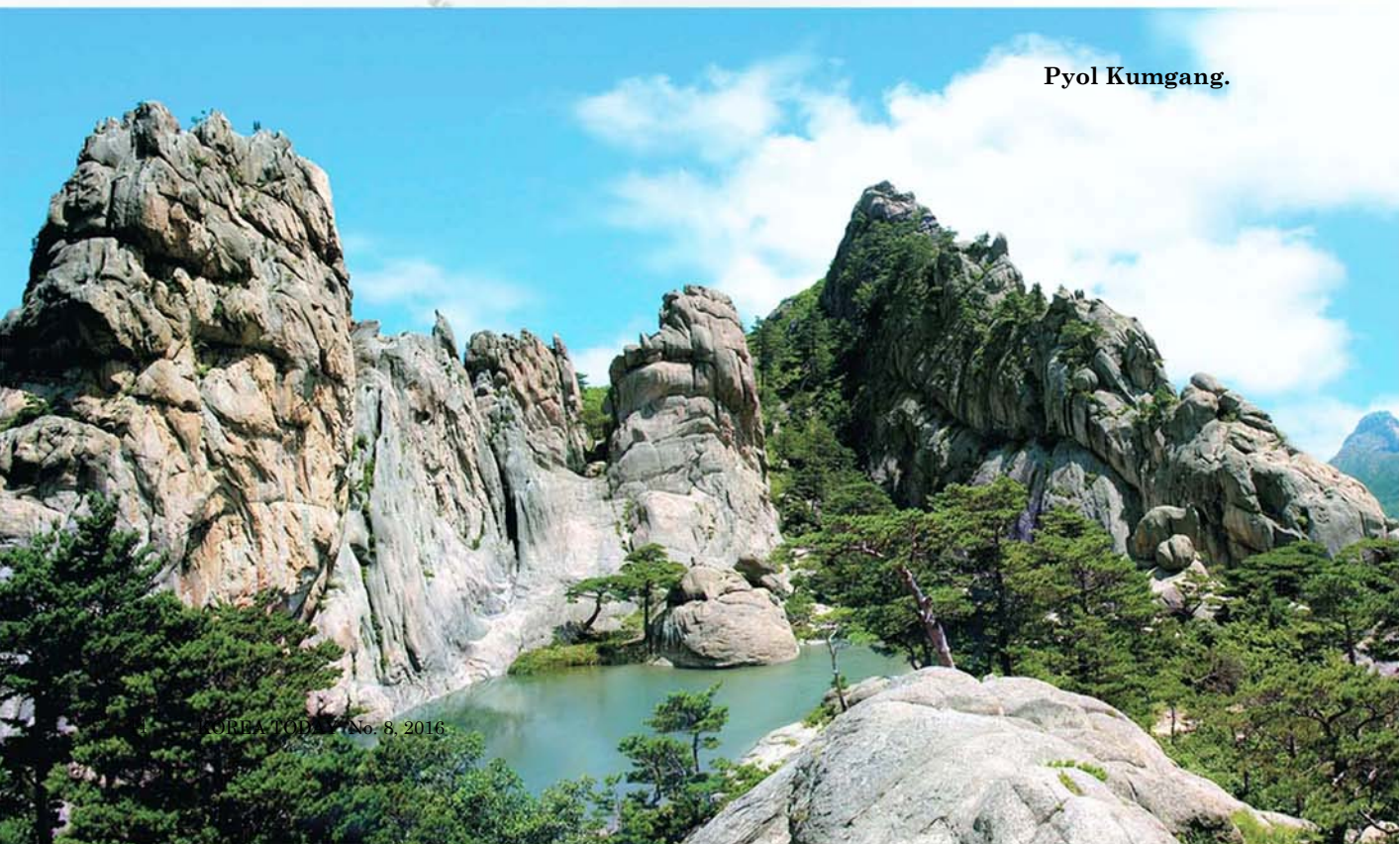
**O**UTER KUMGANG PRESENTS A combination of very beautiful sights—a mixture of a good many peaks with imposing magnificent qualities befitting mountains, fantastic rocks of myriad shapes, famous valleys like Kuryongyon Ravine, big and small waterfalls and pools. There are fantastic rocks shaped like animals such as hawk, cat, bird, terrapin and seal. The most famous of them is the Mae (hawk) Rock. On a broad and flat rock floor across from the south side of the mountain with the Mae Rock there is the Talgal Pawi (egg rock) Mountain with an enormous, oval rock mass. The egg-shaped rock tells a legendary tale that a warrior once cut to death a snake climbing up to take an egg. Before the rock stands an elongated rock looking like a severed snake. Sujong (crystal) Peak in Outer Kumgang consists of granite containing clear and white crystal. In olden times the whole peak was said to be glistening like a large jewel. On the ridge of the peak are Jara (terrappin) Rock, Pidulgi (dove) Rock and other rocks of fantastic

shapes. On the way up to the peak, there is Sujong (crystal) Gate, one of the biggest natural stone gates in Mt. Kumgang.

Pari (bowl) Peak to the east of Sujong Peak is the widest rocky peak in the mountain. It looks like a round bowl with no angles lying upside down. In Outer Kumgang is also to be found a rock looking like a bear which has its forelegs stretched out to avoid falling down from a cliff and its neck craned to look down the valley. So it is called Kom (bear) Rock and it has a tale about a stupid bear anxious to eat acorns. It goes:

Once there lived a one-thousand-year-old bear in the Piro Peak area. One day soon after hibernation, it saw something small and round in the crystal-clear water of the Munju Pool, while roaming in search of food. As it was very hungry, it took them for acorns that had fallen the previous year. He jumped down the cliff, eager to take them at once, but was caught in the middle. He tried to stand up and jump down again to the pool where the “acorns” were. But he failed to take his forelegs out of the rock and finally settled into a rock as time passed.

## Pyol Kumgang.





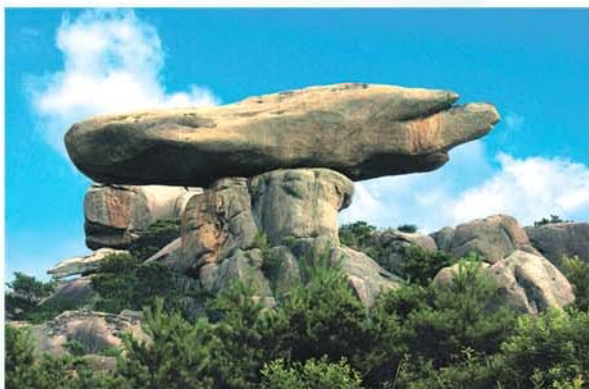


**Kuryongyon Ravine.**



**Kuryong Falls.**

- In Outer Kumgang there are triple rocks of fantastic shape, which look like three boys sitting side by side, and higher up from them lie twin rocks, called Tongja (boy) Rock or Chodae (candle) Rock. Around it are Mangaji (foal) Rock shaped like a



**A fantastic rock in Chonbuldong.**



**Okryu Pool.**

hesitating foal with its head raised, and Mal (horse) Rock formed like a running horse.

In addition, there are beautiful Kuryong, Sangphal and Okryu pools, Kuryong, Pibong and Mubong falls, and other famous falls and ponds. Okryu Valley where crystal-clear water flows down is one of the typical beauty spots in Mt. Kumgang for its famous falls and ponds and rocks of fantastic shapes. Pibong Falls, one of the renowned falls in Mt. Kumgang, is so named because whirlwind makes the wet fog soar up like a phoenix flying up in the sky, its long tail swinging. Beside Pibong Falls, there is Mubong Falls that the falling water breaks against a rock with drooping jaws into bubbles and spray and falls down again after coiling several times, looking like a phoenix dancing.

Kuryong (nine dragons) Falls is known as the greatest of Korea's famous falls. Under the falls is Kuryong Pond with blue water in a 13-metre-deep mortar-shaped round hollow. This has a tale that in olden times nine dragons lived there after defeating 53 devils in a pool by the Yujom Temple.

Sangphal (upper eight) Pool is found in a valley above Kuryong Falls and also has an old tale about eight fairies of Mt. Kumgang who used to descend there to have a bath in the picturesque site.

In the scenic area of Outer Kumgang is to be seen the site of the Yujom Temple, one of the four major temples in Mt. Kumgang.

*Pak Thae Ho*



# Dialogue and Negotiation Urged for Improving Relations

**I**T IS 71 YEARS SINCE KOREA WAS liberated from the Japanese military occupation, but the Korean nation is still in the agony of division.

The historic Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea clearly indicated the path to open up an avenue of national reunification under the banner of national independence and unity. Based on analysis of the historical experience and lessons in the national reunification movement and the prevailing situation, the meeting gave principled and practical answers to questions in opening up a new era of independent reunification by improving the north-south relations radically.

The most pressing problem today in achieving the national reunification is to reshape the north-south relationship. This demands that the north and the south remove mistrust and confrontation through dialogue and negotiation and boldly get on the road to improved relations. Dialogue and negotiation are the basic way to improve the acute north-south relations and reunify Korea peacefully according to wishes and desires of all the countrymen. If the north and the south pursue only confrontation in frozen state turning their backs each other without any communication, their mutual misunderstanding, mistrust and hostile relations will never recede. It is a consistent stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to improve the north-south relations through dialogue and negotiation and then make a turning point for peace and reunification.

In the 1970s when manoeuvres of the separatists within and without for "two Koreas" became the most serious the DPRK Government opened up the road of inter-Korean dialogue and negotiation breaking the frozen relationship, and made sure the three principles of national reunification were adopted. In the 1990s it made a new turning point of independent reunification by initiating the adoption of a north-south agreement on easing tensions in the Korean peninsula and creating a peaceful environment for independent reunification with broad-minded decision and actions in the spirit of national independence and ardent patriotism.

In June 2000 a north-south summit meeting took place for the first time since national division resulting in the adoption of the "June 15 Joint Declaration"

with the national ideal of *By our nation itself* as core, followed by its practical program, October 4 Declaration. Those were special events that marked a historic milestone for independent reunification and a turning point for national reunification.

When the north and the south maintain those traditions—to straighten out the aggravated north-south relations and create a turning point of national unity and reunification through dialogue and negotiation—the current catastrophic north-south relations will come back normal easily and a new era of reunification will take shape. Both the north and the south hope to pave the way for national reunification and common prosperity of the nation by developing dialogue and negotiation at different levels in various fields and removing mutual misunderstanding and mistrust. The north-south dialogue should be directed towards independence and great national unity based on the idea of recognizing and respecting each other and solving everything for the sake of their nation and in reliance on their nation. If the north-south agreements are made null and void on account of the changed situation and replacement of government, any bilateral agreement to be reached in the future will be useless.

The north and the south should respect and implement the historic agreements including the Three Principles of national reunification and the north-south joint declarations they made before the nation and world whatever changes may come in situation and environment. The south Korean authorities are strongly advised not to randomly doubt or deny with their political propaganda offensive the good intentions and sincerity of the DPRK that is working hard to save the north-south relations from the catastrophe and open a way of national reunification and common prosperity by means of dialogue and negotiation. They should stop hanging on to the confrontation against their fellow countrymen with the unreasonable argument for "nuclear renunciation" which they put up as precondition for dialogue. Dialogue and negotiation are what they have to approach with a honest and sincere attitude.

The DPRK will continuously try its best to settle national and reunification-related problems through dialogue and negotiation.

*Jong Chi Gon*

# Japan's Massacre of Koreans

SEVENTY-ONE YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE the Japanese imperialists blew up the *Ukishimamaru* ship to kill thousands of Koreans at a time. On August 22, 1945, many Koreans who had been forcibly taken to Japan thronged to Ominato Port in Aomori Prefecture to get aboard the carrier ship *Ukishimamaru*. Earlier the Japanese imperialists had flammed the Koreans off with lies that they would carry them back to their homeland. The ship with more than 3 700 Koreans on board sailed south along the coast, not for Pusan Port in Korea. Two days later it sunk following an explosion in the waters off Maizuru Port and most of the Koreans went dead in the sea.

The captain and other Japanese reactionaries insisted that she had been blown up and sunk by a mine. But it was not true. A member of the crew testified that the ship must have had no plan to go to Pusan Port because it embarked with little fuel. Moreover, it was known that all mines in the entrance route to Maizuru Port had already been lifted. At the time the port was the home of over 500 ships of 1 000 ton capacity going in and out at any moment. Nobody can understand that only the ship with the Koreans on board was caught by a mine in such a safe route.

Some Korean residents in Japan who had had a narrow escape testified to the fact that, when the ship was sinking, a Korean MP of the Japanese Navy, whose family name was Paek, ran out of a cabin and jumped overboard shouting, "The Japs have blown up this ship with dynamite," pursued by three Japanese navymen crying, "Take that bastard."

All the evidence shows well that the *Ukishimamaru* incident was a product of the murderous plot hatched purposefully by the Japanese imperialists to conceal their crimes of having worked the Koreans like a beast of burden and revenge their national defeat.

This is only a tip of all sorts of anti-human crimes against the Korean people committed by the Japanese imperialists. During their 40-odd-year-long

military occupation, the Japanese killed over one million innocent Koreans, forcibly took more than 8.4 million young and middle-aged Korean men for slavish labour and reduced more than 200 000 Korean women to sex slaves of the Japanese army before killing most of them cruelly.

Nevertheless, Japan has persistently denied the extra-villainous crimes against the Korean nation. An example is that it insists that the *Ukishimamaru* incident was an "accidental explosion" due to a mine. This is shameless and sly artifice proper to Japan intended to shirk the responsibility for the past crimes and to reinvade Korea.

This is to be proved by the acts of Japan's present rulers. In April last when the Kumamoto region in Kyushu came to suffer tremendous human and material losses in a succession of large-scale earthquakes, the Japanese reactionaries sent groundless rumours afoot, arousing anti-Korean sentiment using their websites. Soon after the earthquakes, their sites carried such sentences as "A Korean in Kumamoto poisoned wells" and "Beware of the Koreans' riot in Kumamoto," fanning up anti-Korean sentiment. This reminded the readers of the time of Kanto earthquake in September 1923 when the Japanese imperialists committed the massacre of the Koreans. At the time they mercilessly killed the Koreans, misleading the public opinion by talking as if the earthquake was related to the Koreans—in order to divert the Japanese' attention away from anti-government sentiment.

The present Abe government is not only beautifying the past crimes but also creating an anti-Korean sentiment by discriminating against and rejecting the Chongryon, an overseas Koreans' organization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and other Koreans in Japan through general mobilization of the state power.

The Japanese government had better be well aware that it will have to pay dearly for its increasing crimes against the Korean people.

Choe Kwang Guk

# The US to Make Fateful Choice

NOT A FEW RENOWNED politicians and figures in the world have made prophetic words about the US's collapse. Now they are turning out to be true in several fields—the event will happen in the near future, not in the distant future.

## Modern “Don Quixote”

Don Quixote, hero of the world-famous novel *Don Quixote*, is an anachronistic person who was gripped with a yearning for the feudal society while reading a knight novel of the middle ages, ventures his life to revive the falling feudal ruling system in Spain, but only to fail.

Now the United States is, still bound by the outdated thinking of the Cold War, engrossed in aggressive war and military intervention, just like Don Quixote created by Cervantes. In the novel Don Quixote tries to save the outmoded feudal system, while in practice the US is trying hard to save its “superpower” position from dilapidation and realize its ambition for world-supremacy.

In the present century after the Cold War the multipolarization of the world has gained momentum and every country or nation is in high spirit to solve all problems in an independent way in accordance with their demands, aspiration and actual reality.

Nevertheless, the US, carried away with an anachronistic illusion about of the world supremacy, is still going against the trend of the times. Under the pretext of “human rights” and “democracy,” it is trampling upon other countries’ sovereignty and interfering in internal affairs of other nations in an attempt to lord it over the world.

Such acts of the US are faced with strong rejection in the world. The human rights report, the US releases every year as if it were the judge of the world, incurs strong reaction and denunciation, and some nations that introduced “democracy” under the coercion of the US have been reduced to the theatre of terror, disorder and national conflict.

A typical example is the US’s policy against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. The US militarily occupied the southern half of the Korean peninsula in September 1945 and has interfered in the problem of reunification of Korea in every way, resorting to all sorts of moves to strangle the DPRK, in an attempt to occupy the whole Korean peninsula. So far the DPRK has made several proposals to conclude a peace treaty, but the US has not accepted it while maintaining its ill-ambition to control the whole peninsula. The American tragedy is that it fails to feel the trend of the times towards the building of the world ruled by the participation of all countries and nations and that it is still dreaming an unrealistic dream of world supremacy while yearning for the old age when some imperialist powers divided and controlled the world.

In the novel Don Quixote made a knight adventure using his sword and donkey, but now the US is trying to control the world with power as its main means. In particular, since it succeeded in a nuclear bomb test in July 1945, the US has used its nukes as the most important means for world supremacy. By the mid-1980s it had already changed south Korea into the world’s largest base for nuclear war filled with various kinds of some 1 720 nukes. The successive

American administrations have ceaselessly pushed ahead with the plan of nuclear attack against the DPRK. The present US administration’s scheme for nuclear strike has become more dangerous. In February 2009 soon after he took power, Obama signed an amended operations plan—originally drawn up by his predecessor—which pointed to the DPRK as target of the US’s preemptive nuclear strike. Since then nuclear war rehearsals have taken place in south Korea every year. In all kinds of nuclear war drills held in 2016, the US openly carried out exercises for its “beheading operation” and “tweezers-style strike” aimed at removing the leadership of the DPRK and overthrowing the country’s system.

The US’s pressing the DPRK to abandon the self-defensive nuclear deterrent is also geared to suffocating the DPRK by means of force and occupying the whole Korea. The nuclear danger from the US that has used nukes before is not merely for the threat’s sake. This was why the DPRK could not but get self-defensive nuclear deterrent and gain the rightful position of nuclear nation at last.

Don Quixote in the novel gives readers a humorous lesson, but anachronistic American ambition and policy are destructive to global peace and security and are posing as danger to its own destiny. This is a very serious problem.

Like Don Quixote revives as “wise and generous” man after realizing his unrealistic manner of thinking and action, the US should adopt a reasonable way of thinking and make a useful choice for the sake of world and itself.

*Jong Jin Chol*



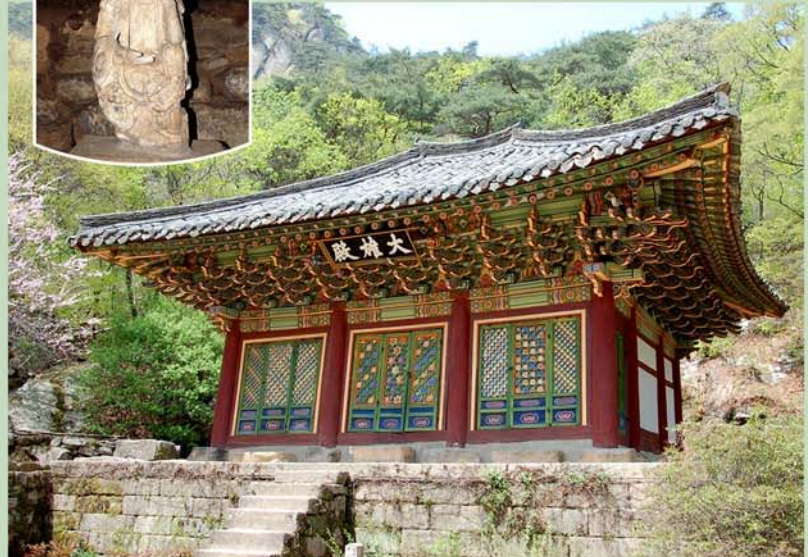
# Kwanum Temple

**T**HE KWANUM TEMPLE is situated in Taehungsan Fort in Pagyon-ri, Kaesong City. Built in 970 in the early years of Koryo (918–1392), it was expanded on a larger scale in 1393 in the early period of the feudal Joseon dynasty (1392–1910) and repaired several times later. Climb along the path from Pagyon Falls and step through the North Gate of the fort, and you will see the temple on the southern mountainside. The magnificent Mt. Chonma rises high behind the temple. Rocky peaks are surrounded by thick woods. A crystal-clear stream cascades down the deep valley in front of the temple making large and small pools such as Ryong Pool and Ma Pool here and there. The vicinity of Pagyon Falls and the Kwanum Temple is so beautiful that it was called *Mt. Kungang in Kaesong* from ancient times.

The history of the temple began when a monk named Popinguksa placed a pair of Bodhi-



The image of the Buddhist Goddess of Mercy, and the Taeung Hall.



A seven-storied pagoda at the Kwanum Temple.

sattva sculptures in a cave and called the cave Kwanum Cave in 970. The existing buildings were reconstructed in 1646. According to some historic data the temple was originally comprised of five buildings. But now there remain only the Taeung Hall, Sungbang (a temple dormitory for Buddhist monks), a seven-storeyed stone pagoda and the Kwanum Cave. The Taeung Hall, the main building of the temple, is not so large. The ridge of its roof is short but forms a gentle slope from the peak to the eaves through the surface of the roof. It goes well with the building's structural formation and makes it more splendid. The whole building coated in luxurious colour gives much tender feeling.

The 4.77-metre-high seven-storeyed stone pagoda in the west of the façade of the Taeung Hall is a good indication of the Koryo culture. And the Kwanum Cave

behind the temple is said to have been in existence from the time before the completion of the temple. The two sculptured images of Bodhisattva that used to be in the cave are made of marble, which is rarely seen in the works of this kind created in those days. The sculptures of Bodhisattva in a seated posture and about 1.2 metres high are made of milk-white marble. And Bodhisattva wears a luxurious crown and is dressed up in various ways, and the folds of the dress draped on him are very delicate and beautiful.

The temple is in good condition. It is a favourite cultural recreation ground of the working people. Having specific characters of the old architecture of Korea, it remains valuable heritage of the nation for its well-arranged structural balance that makes the building grandiose for its small size.

*Ri Kyong Chol*



